

A NEW  
LATIN & ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
BY BRUCE GUBBINS, ESQ., B.A.

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A NEW  
LATIN AND ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR;

WITH MANY IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS, METHODICALLY,  
CAREFULLY AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED FOR THE  
USE OF SCHOOLS,

BY

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## PREFACE.

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DURING my long practical experience as a teacher, I have been forced to write for my pupils supplements not found in other grammars, and to me it ministers no slight gratification that when and wheresoever my pupils have entered the arena of classical competition, it was only to bear off the palm. This induced me to compile the present, in which all the flowers without the thorns have been carefully selected and judiciously arranged, neither through vanity rejecting whatever was useful in former works, nor through sophistry introducing whatever was irrelevant. The book is so constituted as to answer a double end, not merely for the speedy acquirement of Latin, but, at the same time the best initial grammar for a perfect attainment of the English language; as it is systematically and methodically accompanied in its various divisions and parts by explanations and derivations. The plan of the substantives is much amended, that of the adjectives and pronouns quite improved, and the four conjugations of regular verbs in a clear synopsis on the left page, with the corresponding passives on the right, which must not only materially facilitate and accelerate improvement, but also save the student much loss of time and vain labour. Such as it is, to my countrymen I offer it as the humble tribute of respect, and to the rising generation as the tender meed of a sincere and affectionate regard.

B. G.





## INTRODUCTION.

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LATIN has in all ages been justly esteemed an indispensable part of a liberal education, and now more than ever bids fair to become the universal and conversational language, not only of the literati, but of all the higher classes in society, as modern education is considered indeed imperfect if the instructed cannot speak, or at least readily translate Latin: to such an extent has the prowess of its attractions reached, that the gentler sex, too long debarred the classic page, have at length determined to become familiar with the illustrious writers of antiquity.

Latin is the parent and very foundation of European dialects; through them all, it breathes, exists and flourishes; he who is well versed in its treasures, can in a few months attain any other tongue, and he who is not, must content himself with being so long ignorant of the synonymy, sublimity, precision, energy, idioms and beauties of his own. Other branches of education have their *Furor* and periodical requisition, and then sink into the waters of Lethe: but language, the refulgent lustre of the soul, is ever in being, is ever verdant, commanding by its ascendant dominion and persuasive power the minds of men, and emitting forth its exhilarating light in all times, at all places and on all occasions both in court and senate; therefore, in proportion as language is superior to all other literary pursuits, so much the more ought it to be the first and principal object of the youthful mind, as childhood and youth are decidedly the periods favored by parent nature for the attainment of languages; as soon as the tender organs of articulation can be subservient to oral expression, children will obtain a flippancy, power and fluency, never to be acquired at a more advanced age. It is at this crisis that injudicious parents destroy the germ in the bud, by counteracting the powers of nature, and imposing on immature genius obtruse and difficult studies which require reason and reflection, the properties of ri-

per age. Yes, by prematurely forcing the reflective faculty, they injure both body and mind, for so nearly connected are they, that what impairs the one must more or less impair the other. Then, after the misguided pupil has spent years of unprofitable drudgery and toil, the preposterous parents will say, "Is it not time for him to commence languages?" Oh! the advantageous period is past; what should be first is postponed for the last, and by this counteraction of nature, confusion is worse confounded. Then, behold the perplexed pupil dragged between six or seven branches of education, diametrically, naturally and logically opposed, buffeted from class to class, without sufficient time to digest the principles of any. The rays of the sun when confined within a certain narrow focus are sufficiently powerful to consume, but when expanded, these rays no longer retain their burning efficacy; such the light of our understanding when divided amongst too many pursuits. At length by way of apology for irrevocable time, the adult is taught to translate parrot-like certain scraps and passages from authors for college entrance, with the aid of a dictionary or translation, whilst he is absolutely ignorant of the language itself. What a Herculean labour! what unprofitable industry! from which neither merit nor advantage can ever be derived; but, he has the name without the gain, of reading Juvenal, Persius, Terence, Horace, or perhaps divine Virgil, whose immortal lines have been so profanely made the trite horn-book of hopeless novices. Ah! fatal delusions. Would we, in order to teach a foreigner English, commence with the works of Byron, Milton or Moore, would we not rather select the easiest and most familiar phrases and dialogues possible? if not, it is clear we know not how to teach him. Classical authors are made use of by those well versed in the language, in order to improve their talent, direct their judgment and refine their taste; but they never should be used in order to acquire the language. Is it not ridiculous to see a pupil for the sake of learning, translating a Greek or Latin author into his vernacular tongue? if he understands the original, it is evident he has no necessity to translate it, and if he does not it is as evident he cannot translate it: but especially poetry, which is more particularly the language of ornament, fancy and imagination, and cannot be understood but by those consummately learned in the language. However, he is reading Virgil! false alarm! pompous exterior! for exterior without reality is the order of the day. Now, be it well

known, that pupils so trained, far from becoming profound, deep or ornamental scholars, will never be any other than perfect automatons and nonentities in life: though wealth and interest may on them confer literary professions, still, in the circus of scholastic competition, when too late, their incurable deficiency will be evident.

To such wild schemes of school training are we indebted for the many failures in the education of youth; to such do we owe the literary sterility so prevalent in the present day, for never was the English language at a lower ebb.

Let it not be for one moment supposed, that by a single invective I allude to teachers: no, I esteem, and shall ever respect them, as the most deserving, moral and praiseworthy class in society, but I am well aware how they are influenced and forced by injudicious parents, simultaneously to discharge on the tender minds of youth, all the full, formidable and thundering artillery of cyclopedial cohorts; as polytechnical pretensions potently procure public patronage.

At the age of four or five, a child will prattle tolerably well his natal tongue; at twelve or thirteen, does he as profoundly understand Latin? no, midst all the improvements of the nineteenth century, it is clear that the present plan of school training is defective, and defective must it be, until the mode of teaching undergoes a general reformation throughout all its ramifications.

At this epoch of delusive pretension, it is very difficult with any likelihood of success, to promulgate a general salutary system of instruction; the mild and gentle rays of truth and conviction are obscured by prejudice, corruption, ignorance, vanity, and finally by the majority of the swelled mob in opposition to the sound judgment of the discerning few. From the earliest period up to the present, none have ever attempted to ameliorate the suffering condition of misguided humanity, who were not sure of envy, malice and ingratitude as a return; still, as the friend of youth and the advocate of education, I cannot conscientiously compromise those interests, which, by my position in life, I am bound to protect; I cannot be silent: I must openly avow what I secretly deplore, that is, the number of years squandered by youth in the fruitless search for information through erroneous paths.

If we wish to improve society,—if we desire to elevate humanity, if we are anxious to people the world with the learned, the moral and the virtuous, lovely woman must commence the arduous work; she must become learned, she must ply the

plastic hand of formation and reformation ; from her must emanate the comfort, prosperity and happiness of future nations and of future ages. Mothers with the milk of life must inspire morality, virtue and vital religion, without which all human education is, and ever shall be, ineffectual. They must instil in their babes an ardent thirst and anxious zest for improvement ; they must sow the seeds of knowledge and commence the first essays of education with the tender brood ; they must teach them industry in order to prepare them well for more advanced instruction, duties which decidedly require intellectual and educated mothers. A prudent choice should be made in selecting virtuous instructors ; not those qualified merely by the lengthened catalogue of branches they profess, but those who confine themselves to a few branches of education, in which they have been rendered truly competent by a long practical experience, for those alone are fully to undertake such an onerous and important task. The great art of teaching is to discover first the dispositions of pupils, in order to inspire them with an ardent desire, not only for literary improvement, but for every thing laudable and amiable, and with profound respect, love and veneration for their instructors, who should be considered as second parents. Let languages alone be their commencement, and let these be taught according to the dictates of nature, system and reason ; always passing from the known to the unknown, that is, translating from the language they speak into that which they are to acquire. By this system, a pupil of only ordinary abilities and ordinary application, may speak, read and write the Latin language tolerably well in twelve months, and at the age of eleven or twelve, be both practically and theoretically learned in at least four languages, at the very time when the intellectual powers are fully developed and strengthened for the reception of science and general knowledge.

*Aspiring youth ! should'st thou design thy flight  
To Fame's proud temple, thro' meridian light,  
In early childhood court the Classic page  
And postpone Science for maturer age.*

# LATIN AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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With respect to language, Grammar is the speaking and writing of language correctly according to the established principles of the learned, and is derived from the word *Gramma* in Greek, which signifies a letter, as from letters proceed syllables, words, phrases and sentences which express our ideas.

Grammar is divided into four cardinal parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.

Orthography is derived from *Orthos* correct, and *grapho* to write, as it teaches to write correctly according to the acknowledged sound, import and influence of letters.

A letter is a symbol or character representing oral articulation.

The letters of the Latin language are twenty-five :—

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z.

I, J, and Y, are mutables, that is, they are frequently substituted or changed one for the other, the same as U, and V, are often changed for each other. Several other letters also undergo change in composition for the sake of euphony.

H, must be considered rather an aspirate than a letter.

These twenty-five letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are five, *a, e, i, o, u*, from the union of which proceed five diphthongs, *æ, au, ei, eu & œ*.

The remaining letters are consonants, eight, of which are mutes, and these cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel, viz. B C D G K P Q T.

The semivowels have only an imperfect sound when not joined to a vowel ; they are F L M N R S X Z, four of which L M N R are liquids.

X and Z are double letters ; X is equal to CS, GS, or KS, and Z to DS or TS.

K Y and Z are found only in words originally Greek.

I and U when set before vowels become consonants.

C and G are pronounced hard before A O U, and soft before E and I.

CH sounds like K.

## ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology is the second part of grammar, which is derived from *etumos* true, *logos* word, because it teaches the true derivation of words, and also the parts of speech, which are eight :

1. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle ; declined.
2. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection ; undeclined.

Declining as to a noun means the different terminations of its cases, and, as to a verb, is the running out of a verb through its various moods, tenses, numbers and persons.

Under the term noun is comprehended both the substantive and the adjective.

A Noun substantive is anything we can see, feel, hear, taste, smell, or even an exertion of the body or reflection of the mind forming a subject which declares its own signification : as, *homo*, a man ; *puer*, a boy.

A noun adjective cannot declare its own signification, but always belongs to a substantive either expressed or understood, which it qualifies : as, *doctus homo*, a learned man ; *bonus puer*, a good boy.

Nouns have two numbers ; the singular, and the plural.

The singular means one ; as *puer*, a boy ; the plural, more than one ; as, *pueri*, boys.

There are also instances in both Latin and English, of a dual number, that is to say, certain nouns which naturally can imply neither more nor less than two: as, *alter oculus*, one eye, of two; *utraque manus*, each hand; both arms, both ears, &c.

Nouns are declined with six cases both singularly and plurally; the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative and ablative.

English substantives have only two terminations, but their deficiency is well supplied by prepositions which clearly correspond with the six cases of Latin nouns.

The nominative is the subject, and always belongs to a verb either expressed or understood, and answers to the question *who?* or *what?* as, *who reads?* *puer legit*, the boy reads.

The genitive answers to the English possessive, or the sign, *of* or *whose?* as, *whose book?* *liber pueri*, the boy's book, and depends on another noun either expressed or understood.

The dative case is known by the sign, *to* or *for*; as, *to whom do I give the book?* *Do librum puero*, I give the book to the boy.

The accusative case answers to the question *whom?* or *what?* as, *whom do you love?* *amo puerum*, I love the boy.

The vocative is the case in which we call or address a person and is governed by the interjection *O* either expressed or understood: as, *O puer!* O boy!

The ablative is always joined to prepositions either expressed or understood governing the ablative case: as *de puero*, of the boy; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Nouns have three genders, the masculine, the feminine and the neuter.

In English, the masculine and feminine genders are most happily accommodated to express the males and females of animate, and the neuter, nouns of inanimate nature; but Latin nouns are not so logically or methodically arranged; they depend on their termination rather than their nature.

We have no article in the Latin language, but the pronouns *hic*, m. *hæc*, f. *hoc*, n. are used in the declining of nouns to mark their genders.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative	<i>Hic</i> ,	<i>hæc</i> ,	<i>hoc</i> ,	Nom.	<i>Hi</i> ,	<i>hæ</i> ,	<i>hæc</i> ,
Genitive	<i>Hujus</i> , of all genders			Gen.	<i>Horum harum</i> , horum,		
Dative	<i>Huic</i> , of all genders			Dat. and Abl.	<i>His</i> , of all genders		
Accusative	<i>Hunc</i> . <i>hanc</i> , <i>hoc</i> ,			Acc.	<i>Hos</i> ,	<i>has</i> ,	<i>hæc</i> ,
Vocative	—			Voc.	—	—	—
Ablative	<i>Hoc</i> , <i>hâc</i> , <i>hoc</i> ,						

## DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

There are five declensions of substantives, known by the ending of the genitive case singular.

Most nouns of the first declension are feminine, a few masculine, but none neuter.

The first declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular end in *æ*: as

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hæc</i>	Mus-a, a song,	N. <i>hæ</i>	Mus-æ, songs,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Mus-æ, of a song,	G. <i>harum</i>	Mus-ârum, of songs,
D. <i>huic</i>	Mus-æ, to a song,	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	Mus-is, to or from songs,
A. <i>hanc</i>	Mus-am, a song,	A. <i>has</i>	Mus-as, songs,
V. —	Mus-a, song,	V. —	Mus-æ, songs.
A. <i>hâc</i>	Mus-â, from a song.		

*Anima, asina, famula, equa, filia, nata, serva, socia*, admit of *abus* rather than *is*, in the dative and ablative plural, in order to distinguish them from their masculines ending in *us*.

But *dea, mula, liberta* always retain *abus*.

The second declension makes the genitive case singular end in *i*: as,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i>	Magist-er, a master,	N. <i>hi</i>	Magistr-i, masters,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Magistr-i, of a master,	G. <i>horum</i>	Magistr-ôrum, of masters,
D. <i>huic</i>	Magistr-o, to a master,	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	Magistr-is, to or from masters,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Magistr-um, a master,	A. <i>hos</i>	Magistr-os, masters,
V. —	Magist-er, master,	V. —	Magistr-i, masters.
A. <i>hoc</i>	Magistr-o, from a master.		



Whatever is the nominative case singular, the vocative singular is the same, and whatever is the nominative case plural, the vocative plural is the same in all the declensions; unless when the nominative singular of the second declension ends in *us*, the vocative singular will end in *e*: as,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i>	domin-us, a lord,	N. <i>hi</i>	domin-i, lords,
G. <i>hujus</i>	domin-i, of a lord,	G. <i>horum</i>	domin-orum, of lords,
D. <i>huic</i>	domin-o, to a lord,	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	domin-is, to lords,
A. <i>hunc</i>	domin-um, a lord,	A. <i>hos</i>	domin-os, lords,
V. —	domin-e, lord,	V. —	domin-i, lords.
A. <i>hoc</i>	domin-o, from a lord,		

*Deus* God, retains *Deus* in the vocative case singular, also *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius* and *Bacchus*, make the vocative singular in *e* or *us*.

Proper names of men ending in *ius*, form the vocative singular by cutting of the final *us* from the nominative: as, nom. *Virgilius*, voc. *Virgili*; nom. *Apicius*, voc. *Api*.

*Filius*, a son makes *fili*, *genius*, a genius, *geni*, and the possessive pronoun, *meus*, makes *mi* in the vocative singular.

Nouns of the neuter gender are generally of the second or third declension, and make the nominative, accusative and vocative cases alike in both numbers, and in the plural these terminate in *a*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. and Ac. <i>hoc</i>	regn-um, a kingdom,	N. and Ac. <i>hæc</i>	regn-a, kingdoms,
G. <i>hujus</i>	regn-i, of a kingdom,	G. <i>horum</i>	regn-orum, of kingdoms,
D. <i>huic</i>	regn-o, to a kingdom,	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	regn-is, to kingdoms,
V. —	regn-um, kingdom,	V. —	regn-a, kingdoms.
A. <i>hoc</i>	regn-o, from a kingdom,		

All nouns whose nominative case singular ends in *um*, are of the second declension and neuter gender.

The third declension makes the genitive singular in *is*. Parasyllabic nouns of this declension or those ending in *i* in the ablative singular, generally end in *ium* in the genitive plural: as,

*Singular.*

N. <i>hæc</i>	nub-es, <i>a cloud</i> ,
G. <i>hujus</i>	nub-is, <i>of a cloud</i> ,
D. <i>huic</i>	nub-i, <i>to a cloud</i> ,
A. <i>hanc</i>	nub-em, <i>a cloud</i> ,
V. —	nub-es, <i>cloud</i> ,
A. <i>hæc</i>	nub-e, <i>from a cloud</i> ,

*Plural.*

N. <i>hæ</i>	nub-es, <i>clouds</i> ,
G. <i>harum</i>	nub-ium, <i>of clouds</i> ,
D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	nub-ibus, <i>to clouds</i> ,
A. <i>has</i>	nub-es, <i>clouds</i> ,
V. —	nub-es, <i>clouds</i> .

Many nouns of this declension are imparasyllabic in the genitive singular, and end in *um* in the genitive plural : as,

*Singular.*

N. <i>hic</i>	lap-is, <i>a stone</i> ,
G. <i>hujus</i>	lapi-dis, <i>of a stone</i> ,
D. <i>huic</i>	lapi-di, <i>to a stone</i> ,
A. <i>hunc</i>	lapi-dem, <i>a stone</i> ,
V. —	lap-is, <i>stone</i> ,
A. <i>hoc</i>	lapi-de, <i>from a stone</i> ,

*Plural.*

N. <i>hi</i>	lapi-des, <i>stones</i> ,
G. <i>horum</i>	lapi-dum, <i>of stones</i> ,
D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	lapi-dibus, <i>to stones</i> ,
A. <i>hos</i>	lapi-des, <i>stones</i> ,
V. —	lapi-des, <i>stones</i> .

*Singular.*

N. and Ac. <i>hoc</i>	op-us, <i>a work</i> ,
G. <i>hujus</i>	op-eris, <i>of a work</i> ,
D. <i>huic</i>	op-eri, <i>to a work</i> ,
V. —	op-us, <i>work</i> ,
Ab. <i>hoc</i>	op-ere, <i>from a work</i> ,

*Plural.*

N. and Ac. <i>hæc</i>	ope-ra, <i>works</i> ,
G. <i>horum</i>	op-erum, <i>of works</i> ,
D. <i>his</i>	op-eribus, <i>to works</i> ,
V. —	op-era, <i>works</i> ,
Ab. <i>his</i>	op-eribus, <i>from works</i> .

Neuters of this declension ending in *al*, *ar* or *e* make the ablative singular in *i* : as, *vectigal*, *calcar*, *rete*.

*Singular.*

N. <i>hic</i> }	paren-s, <i>a parent</i> ,
et <i>hæc</i> }	
G. <i>hujus</i>	paren-tis, <i>of a parent</i> ,
D. <i>huic</i>	paren-ti, <i>to a parent</i> ,
A. <i>hunc</i> }	paren-tem, <i>a parent</i> ,
et <i>hanc</i> }	
V. —	paren-s, <i>parent</i> ,
A. <i>hoc</i> }	paren-te, <i>from a parent</i> ,
et <i>hæc</i> }	

*Plural.*

N. <i>hi</i> }	paren-tes, <i>parents</i> ,
et <i>hæ</i> }	
G. <i>hor.</i> }	paren-tum, <i>of parents</i> ,
et <i>har.</i> }	
D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	paren-tibus, <i>to parents</i> ,
A. <i>hos</i> }	paren-tes, <i>parents</i> ,
et <i>has</i> }	
V. —	paren-tes, <i>parents</i> .

The fourth declension makes the genitive singular end in *us* : as,

*Singular.*

N. <i>hic</i>	grad-us, <i>a step</i> ,
G. <i>hujus</i>	grad-us, <i>of a step</i> ,
D. <i>huic</i>	grad-ui, <i>to a step</i> ,
A. <i>hunc</i>	grad-um, <i>a step</i> ,
V. —	grad-us, <i>step</i> ,
A. <i>hoc</i>	grad-u, <i>from a step</i> ,

*Plural.*

N. <i>hi</i>	grad-us, <i>steps</i> ,
G. <i>horum</i>	grad-uum, <i>of steps</i> ,
D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	grad-ibus, <i>to steps</i> ,
A. <i>hos</i>	grad-us, <i>steps</i> ,
V. —	grad-us, <i>steps</i> .

The fifth declension makes the genitive and dative singular end in *ei*; all nouns of this declension are feminine, except *meridies* and *dies*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hæc</i>	faci-es, <i>a face,</i>	N. <i>hæ</i>	faci-es, <i>faces,</i>
G. <i>huius</i>	faci-ei, <i>of a face,</i>	G. <i>harum</i>	faci-érum, <i>of faces,</i>
D. <i>huic</i>	faci-ei, <i>to a face,</i>	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	faci-ébus, <i>to faces,</i>
A. <i>hanc</i>	faci-em, <i>a face,</i>	A. <i>has</i>	faci-es, <i>faces,</i>
V. —	faci-es, <i>face,</i>	V. —	faci-es, <i>faces.</i>
A. <i>hæc</i>	faci-e, <i>from a face,</i>		

The nom. acc. and voc. plural of the last three declensions are alike, each in its respective declension.

## SUMMARY WITHOUT PRONOUNS.

### 1ST DECLENSION.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. }	Musa,	Nom. }	Musæ,
Voc. }		& Voc. }	
& Ab. }		Gen.	Musárum,
Gen. }	Musæ,	Dat. & Ab.	Musis,
& Dat. }		Acc.	Musas.
Acc.			
	Musam,		

### 2ND DECLENSION.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. }	Magister,	Nom. }	Magistri,
& Voc. }		& Voc. }	
Gen.		Gen.	Magistrórum,
Dat. }	Magistro,	Dat. & Ab.	Magistris,
& Ab. }		Acc.	Magistros.
Acc.			
	Magistrum,		

### 3RD DECLENSION.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. }	Nubes,	Nom. }	Nubes,
& Voc. }		Acc. & Voc. }	
Gen.		Gen.	Nubium,
Dat.	Nubi,	Dat. }	Nubibus.
Acc.	Nubem,	& Ab. }	
Ab.	Nube,		

### 4TH DECLENSION.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. }	Gradus,	Nom. }	Gradus,
Gen. & Voc. }		Acc. & Voc. }	
Dat.		Gen.	Graduum,
Acc.	Gradum,	Dat. }	Gradibus.
Ab.	Gradu,	& Ab. }	

## 5TH DECLENSION.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. & Voc. }	Facies,	Nom. & Acc. & Voc. }	Facies,
Gen. & Dat. }	Faciei,	Gen. & Dat. }	Faciérum,
Acc. & Ab. }	Faciem,	& Ab. }	Faciébus.
	Facie,		

## NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

An adjective belongs to a substantive, either expressed or understood, of which it declares the quality or signification.

Some Latin adjectives have but one termination in the nominative singular, some two and some three: those of one or two terminations are declined like the third declension of substantives, with pronouns to mark their genders; but those of three terminations are not declined by pronouns, as the three terminations correspond with the three genders.

An adjective of one termination as, *felix* happy, is thus declined :

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i> }	Fel-ix,	N. <i>hi</i> }	Feli-ces, <i>hæc</i> feli-cia,
<i>hæc hoc</i> }		<i>et hæ</i> }	
G. <i>hujus</i>	Feli-cis,	G. <i>hor.</i> }	Feli-cium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Feli-ci,	<i>har. hor.</i> }	
A. <i>hunc</i> }	Feli-cem, <i>hoc</i> fel-ix,	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	Feli-cibus,
<i>et hanc</i> }		A. <i>hos</i> }	Feli-ces, <i>hæc</i> feli-cia,
V. —	Fel-ix,	<i>et has</i> }	
A. <i>hoc</i> }	Feli-ce, <i>vel</i> feli-ci,	V. —	Fel-ix, <i>neut.</i> feli-cia.
<i>hæc hoc</i> }			

An adjective of two terminations, as *tristis*, sad, is thus declined :

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i> }	Trist-is, <i>hoc</i> triste,	N. <i>hi</i> }	Trist-es, <i>hæc</i> trist-ia,
<i>et hæc</i> }		<i>et hæ</i> }	
G. <i>hujus</i>	Trist-is,	G. <i>hor.</i> }	Trist-ium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Trist-i,	<i>har. hor.</i> }	
A. <i>hunc</i> }	Trist-em, <i>hoc</i> triste,	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	Trist-ibus,
<i>et hanc,</i> }		A. <i>hos</i> }	Trist-es <i>hæc</i> trist-ia,
V. —	Trist-is <i>et</i> triste,	<i>et has</i> }	
A. <i>hoc</i> }	Trist-i,	V. —	Trist-es <i>et</i> trist-ia.
<i>hæc hoc</i> }			

Adjectives of the comparative degree as *durior* harder, are declined like the third declension of substantives; the first termination qualifying the masculine and feminine, and the second termination the neuter gender.

Singular.			Plural.		
N. <i>hic</i>	}	Duri-or, <i>hoc</i> duri-us,	N. <i>hi</i>	}	Duri-ores, <i>hæc</i> duri-ora,
et <i>hæc</i>			et <i>'hæ</i>		
G. <i>hujus</i>		Duri-oris,	G. <i>hor.</i>		Duri-orum,
D. <i>huic</i>		Duri-ori,	har. <i>hor.</i>		
A. <i>hunc</i>	}	Duri-orem, <i>hoc</i> duri-us,	D. and Ab. <i>his</i>	}	Duri-oribus,
et <i>hanc</i>			A. <i>hos</i>		
V. —		Duri-or, et duri-us,	et <i>has</i>		Duri-ores, <i>hæc</i> duri-ora,
A. <i>hoc</i>	}	Duri-ore, vel duri-ori,	V. —		Duri-ores, et duri-ora.
<i>hæc hoc</i>					

Adjectives of three terminations are declined in the masculine and neuter genders the same as substantives of the second declension, and in the feminine gender as substantives of the first declension; and such adjectives ending in *us* in the nominative singular masculine gender will, according to the laws of nouns, make the vocative singular in *e*: as,

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N. Dur-us,	-a,	-um,	N. } and } V. }	Dur-i,	-æ,	-a,
G. Dur-i,	-æ,	-i,				
D. Dur-o,	-æ,	-o,				
A. Dur-um,	-am,	-um,		G. Dur-órum,	-árum,	-órum,
V. Dur-e,	-a,	-um,		D. and Ab. Dur-is,		
A. Dur-o,	-â,	-o,		A. Dur-os,	-as,	-a.

*Unus, totus, solus, ullus, alter, uter, neuter* and *alius*, make the genitive in *ius*, and the dative in *i*; the former three have the vocative case, the latter five have not: *alius* makes *aliud*, in the nominative and accusative singular of the neuter gender:

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Un-us,	-a,	-um,	N. }		
G. Un-ius,			& }	Un-i,	-æ,
D. Un-i,			V. }		-a,
A. Un-um,	-am,	-um,	G. Un-orum,	-orum,	-orum,
V. Un-e,	-a,	-um,	D. and Ab. Un-is,		
A. Un-o,	-a,	-o,	A. Un-os,	-as,	-a.

*Unus* is never found in the plural unless when qualifying a substantive which has no singular; as, *unæ literæ, una castra*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. and V. Ten-er,	-era,	-erum,	N. and V. Tene-ri,	-ræ,	-ra,
G. Tene-ri,	-ræ,	-ri,	G. Tene-rórum,	-rárum,	-rórum,
D. Tene-ro,	-ræ,	-ro,	D. and Ab. Tene-ris,		
Ac. Tene-rum,	-ram,	-rum,	A. Tene-ros,	-ras,	-ra.
Ab. Tene-ro,	-rá,	-ro,			

*Ambō* and *duo* have no singular, and are thus declined in the plural :

N. and V.	Amb-o,	-æ,	-o,
G.	Amb-órum,	-árum,	-órum,
D. and Ab.	Amb-óbus,	-ábus,	-óbus,
A.	Amb-os, v -o,	-as,	-o.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Most but not all adjectives have three degrees of comparison; the positive which expresses the quality of the noun absolutely: as, *doctus*, learned; *brevis*, short.

The comparative which increases or lessens the quality to a higher or lower degree, and is formed from the first case of the positive that ends in *i*, by adding thereto *or* for the masculine and feminine gender and *us* for the neuter: as of *doctus*, gen. mas. *docti*, mas. and fem. *doctior*, neut. *doctius*; dat. mas. *brevi*, mas. and fem. *brevior*, neut. *brevius*.

The superlative which increases or lessens the signification to the highest or lowest degree; and is also formed from the first case of the positive that ends in *i*, by putting thereto *ssimus*: as *docti*—*doctissimus*; *brevi*—*brevissimus*.

Many adjectives vary from these general rules, and are irregularly compared: as,

Pos.		Com.	Sup.
<i>Bonus</i> ,	good;	<i>melior</i> ,	<i>optimus</i> .
<i>Malus</i> ,	bad;	<i>pejor</i> ,	<i>pessimus</i> .
<i>Magnus</i> ,	great;	<i>major</i> ,	<i>maximus</i> .
<i>Parvus</i> ,	little;	<i>minor</i> ,	<i>minimus</i> .
<i>Multus</i> ,	much;	<i>plus</i> ,	<i>plurimus</i> .
<i>Dives</i> ,	rich;	<i>ditior</i> ,	<i>ditissimus</i> .
<i>Nequam</i> ,	wicked;	<i>nequior</i> ,	<i>nequissimus</i> .

Pos.		Com.	Sup.
<i>Externus,</i>	outward;	<i>exterior,</i>	<i>extremus vel extimus.</i>
<i>Inferus,</i>	low;	<i>inferior,</i>	<i>infimus vel imus.</i>
<i>Superus,</i>	high;	<i>superior,</i>	<i>supremus vel summus.</i>
<i>Intus,</i>	inward;	<i>interior,</i>	<i>intimus.</i>
<i>Juvenis,</i>	young;	<i>junior,</i>	<i>minimus natu.</i>
<i>Senex,</i>	old;	<i>senior,</i>	<i>maximus natu.</i>
		<i>prior, former;</i>	<i>primus.</i>
		<i>proprior, nearer;</i>	<i>proximus.</i>
		<i>ulterior, farther;</i>	<i>ultimus.</i>

If the positive ends in *er*, the superlative is formed by putting thereto *rimus* : as, *niger*—*niger-rimus* : *pulcher*—*pulcher-rimus* ; *ater*—*ater-rimus*.

Also these six adjectives form the superlative by changing *lis* into *llimus* : as,

<i>Humil-is,</i>	<i>humil-limus.</i>
<i>Facil-is,</i>	<i>facil-limus.</i>
<i>Agil-is,</i>	<i>agil-limus.</i>
<i>Gracil-is,</i>	<i>gracil-limus.</i>
<i>Simil-is,</i>	<i>simil-limus.</i>
<i>Docil-is,</i>	<i>docil-limus.</i>

All other adjectives ending in *lis* are regularly compared : as *utilis, utili-or, utili-ssimus*.

The following admit of no comparison but by the addition of *magis* and *maximè* :—first, participles of the future ; as, *amaturus, amandus* ; next, adjectives ending in *us*, preceded by a vowel : as *pius, magis pius, maximè pius*.

Adjectives compounded with prepositions are seldom compared, the preposition expressing the intensity of comparison ; as, *perlucidus*, very bright ; *prædives*, very rich ; *perdiligens*, very diligent ; *prædurus*, very hard ; *deparcus*, very sparing ; also *valde* and *imprimis*, are used : as, *valde doctus*, very learned ; *imprimis illustres*, most illustrious.

## PRONOUN.

The word pronoun is derived from *pro*, in place of, and *nomen* noun, because it is used in place of a noun, to avoid the disagreeable repetition of the same word. There belong to pronouns, number, case, gender, person and declension.

There are nineteen pronouns, viz.,

<i>Ego</i> ,	I ;	<i>is</i> ,	he ;	<i>cujus</i> ,	whose ;
<i>tu</i> ,	thou, or you ;	<i>quis</i> ,	who ;	<i>noster</i> ,	ours ;
<i>sui</i> ,	of himself ;	<i>qui</i> ,	who ;	<i>vester</i> ,	yours ;
<i>ille</i> ,	he ;	<i>meus</i> ,	mine ;	<i>nostras</i> ,	of our country ;
<i>ipse</i> ,	himself ;	<i>tuus</i> ,	thine ;	<i>vestras</i> ,	of your country ;
<i>iste</i> ,	that ;	<i>suus</i> ,	his ;	<i>cujas</i> ,	of what country.
<i>hic</i> ,	this ;				

Four of the pronouns are all that have the vocative case : *tu*, *meus*, *noster*, and *nostras*.

The substantive demonstrative are three : *ego* speaks of himself ; *tu* is spoken to, and *sui* is spoken of.

All substantives are of the third person except the substantive pronouns, *ego*, I ; and *tu*, thou, with their plurals.

<i>Singular.</i>	
Nom.	<i>Ego</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Mei</i> ,
Dat.	<i>Mihi</i> ,
Acc. and Abl.	<i>Me</i> ,

<i>Plural</i>	
Nom. and Ac.	<i>Nos</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Nostr-ûm, vel -i</i> ,
Dat. and Abl.	<i>Nobis</i> .

<i>Singular.</i>	
Nom. and Voc	<i>Tu</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Tui</i> ,
Dat.	<i>Tibi</i> ,
Acc. and Abl.	<i>Te</i> ,

<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Ac. and V.	<i>Vos</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Vestr-ûm vel -i</i> ,
Dat. and Abl.	<i>Vobis</i> .

### *Singular and Plural.*

Nominative and Vocative wanting.

Gen.	<i>Sui</i> ,	} Except the three preceding substantive pronouns, all the rest are adjective pronouns.
Dat.	<i>Sibi</i> .	
Acc. and Abl.	<i>Se</i> .	

Adjective pronouns as well as adjective nouns, must belong to substantives either expressed or understood. They are divided into relative, possessive and gentile.

The relatives are, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *quis*, *qui*, which are thus declined :

<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ill-e,	-a,	ud,
G. Ill-ius,		
D. Ill-i,		
A. Ill-um,	-am,	-ud,
Ab. Ill-o,	-a,	-o,

<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ill-i,	-æ,	-a,
G. Ill-orum,-arum,		-orum,
D. and Ab. Il-lis,		
A. Il-los,	-as,	-a.



<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ips-e,	-a,	-um,
G. Ips-ius,		
D. Ips-i,		
A. Ips-um,	-am,	-um,
Ab. Ip-so,	-â,	-o,

<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ist-e,	-a,	-ud,
G. Ist-ius,		
D. Ist-i,		
A. Ist-um,	-am,	-ud,
Ab. Ist-o,	-â,	-o,

<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ips-i,	-æ,	-a,
G. Ips-orum,-arum,		-orum,
D. and Ab. Ips-is,		
A. Ips-os,	-as,	-a.

<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ist-i,	-æ,	-a,
G. Ist-orum,-arum,		-orum,
D. and Ab. Ist-is,		
A. Ist-os,	-as,	-a.

*Hic* is before declined.

<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Is,	ea,	id,
G. Ejus,		
D. Ei,		
A. Eum,	eam,	id,
Ab. Eo,	ea,	eo,

<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ii,	eæ,	ea,
G. Eorum, eorum,		eorum,
D. and Ab. Iis <i>vel</i> eis,		
A. Eos,	eas,	ea.

<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Quis,	quæ,	quid, <i>vel</i>
G. Cujus,		[quod,
D. Cui,		[quod,
A. Quem,	quam,	quid, <i>vel</i>
Ab. Quo,	quâ,	quo, <i>vel</i>

<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. Quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
D. and Ab. Quibus <i>vel</i> queis,		
A. Quos,	quas,	quæ.

In like manner *qui* is declined only it makes *quod* in 'the neuter gender.

The possessive are, *meus, tuus, suus, cujus, noster, vester*, which are declined as nouns adjective of three terminations.

These adjectives are gentile adjectives, as they belong to countries, nations, sects or factions; they are *nostras, vestras* and *cujas*, thus declined :

<i>Singular.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i> } <i>Nostras, hoc</i> nostra-te,	
<i>et hæc</i> }	
G. <i>hujus</i> } Nostra-tis,	
D. <i>huic</i> } Nostra-ti,	
A. <i>hunc</i> } Nostra-tem, <i>hoc</i> nos-	
<i>et hanc</i> } trate,	
V. — } Nostras, <i>et</i> nostra-te,	
A. <i>hoc</i> } Nostra-te, <i>vel</i> nostra-ti,	
<i>hâc hoc</i> }	

<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hi</i> } Nostra-tes, <i>hæc</i> nostra-	
<i>et hæ</i> }	tia,
G. <i>hor</i> } Nostra-tium,	
<i>har hor</i> }	
D. and } Nostra-tibus,	
Ab. <i>his</i> }	
A. <i>hos</i> } Nostra-tes, <i>hæc</i> nostra-	
<i>et has</i> }	tia,
V. — } Nostra-tes, <i>et</i> nostra-tia.	

## COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

*Met* is compounded with the substantive pronouns in all their cases ; *tu* takes in its nominative singular, *tutemet*.

*Te* is only joined to *tu* ; as, *tute*.

*Ce* is joined with *hic* and its cases, and also with *ejus* and *cujus*.

*Pte* is put only to the ablative of the possessive pronouns ; as, *meópte*, *meápte*, &c.

*Quis* is sometimes feminine, and if put after the compound makes (*a*), rather than (*æ*), in the feminine singular and in the nominative and accusative plural of the neuter gender : as Nom. *siquis*, *siqua*, *siquid*.

*Quidem* and *idem*, change *M* before *D* into *N* : as, *quendam*, *quorundam* ; *eundum*, *eorundam*.

## VERB.

The verb is derived from “verbum” in Latin, which signifies “the word,” and is so called by way of eminence and grandeur, because it is the chief word in a sentence. Destitute of the verb, the other particles would remain incoherent, as the shattered and demolished ruins of a once proud and splendid structure.

Verbs are neuter, active and passive.

Verbs neuter merely express being, existence or an exertion, not passing from the subject or prædicat to an object : as, “sum” I am ; “vivo” I live ; “curro” I run.

Some verbs neuter admit the accusative of a noun bearing a near relation to the verb by which it is governed : as, “vivo vitam” I live a life ; “curro cursum” I run a race.

An active verb expresses the transition of an action passing from the subject to the object : as, “doceo fratrem meum” I teach my brother.

A passive verb expresses passion, suffering or the receiving of an action : as, “frater meus doctus est mihi,” my brother is taught by me.

All verbs passive are formed from their actives in *o*, by putting thereto *r*: as, “*rego*” I rule, “*regor*” I am ruled. Except the verb “*facio*” whose passive is “*fio*.”

There are also other verbs declined like passive verbs, which are called deponent, from *Depono*, because they have laid aside their active form. Some of these are neuter; as “*glorior*” I boast. Some are active, as, “*loquor verbum*,” I speak a word. Some are common to both the active and passive signification; as, “*osculor te*” I kiss thee; “*osculor a te*” I am kissed by thee.

Verbs admitting all their persons are called personal verbs; as, *amo*, *amas*, *amat*, I love, thou lovest, he loves. Those admitting of a nominative only in the third person singular, are called monapersonal verbs: as, “*deceat*” it becomes; “*tædet*” it irks.

The properties of verbs are, conjugation, mood, tense, number and person.

There are four conjugations of regular verbs, distinguished by the vowels before (*re*) in the infinitive mood.

The first conjugation has (*a*) long before (*re*) in the Infinitive mood: as, *amâre*, to love.

The second conjugation has (*e*) long before (*re*) in the Infinitive mood: as, *monêre*, to advise.

The third conjugation has (*e*) short before (*re*) in the Infinitive mood: as *regêre*, to rule.

The fourth conjugation has (*i*) long before (*re*) in the Infinitive mood: as, *audîre*, to hear.

## MOOD.

Mood is a peculiar form of the verb, by which being, action or passion is represented.

There are four moods; the Indicative, Imperative, Potential and Infinitive.

The Indicative is derived from *indico*, I shew, as it is the mood made use of for showing, explaining or even asking a question: as, “*doceo*” I teach; “*docesne-tu?* dost thou teach?

The Imperative is derived from *impero* to command, because it bids, intreats or commands : as, “ama” love thou.

The Potential mood is derived from *potens*, able, because it expresses power, will, duty or obligation. It is also called the Subjunctive when by contingency it depends on a conjunction with another verb : as, “cum amarem eram miser,” when I loved I was unhappy. It is sometimes also called the Optative : as, “utinam sim doctus,” would that I were learned. But whether Subjunctive or Optative it always retains the Potential form : as, “doceam fratrem meum,” I can teach my brother.

The Infinitive mood is derived from *in* and *finis*, without end, because it expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any respect to person or number : as, *amâre* to love.

## TENSE.

In order to express our ideas clearly and precisely independent of innumerable adverbs, the learned have formed imaginary portions of time called tenses, six of which belong to the Indicative ;—the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second future.

The Imperative has only the present tense, as : “ama,” love thou.

The Potential has four ;—the present, imperfect, perfect and pluperfect.

The Infinitive has six ;—the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second future.

The present tense speaks of the time which now is : as, “amo” I love.

The Aorist, commonly called imperfect, expresses an action as either passed or passing in the time spoken of : as “legebam” I was reading.

The perfect not only refers to what is passed but also conveys an allusion to the present time : as, “cognovi eum hos viginti annos,” I have known him these twenty years.

The pluperfect represents an action not only as past, but

also prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence : as, "*Legeram prælectionem meam priusquam Georgius advenit,*" I had read my lesson before George arrived.

The first future represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time: as, "*Videbo eos,*" I will see them; "*Legam prælectionem cras,*" I will read the lesson to-morrow.

The second future represents that the action will be fully accomplished before the time of another action or event : as, "*Legero epistolas ante primam horam*" I shall have read the letters before one o'clock.

The Indicative mood has in its active voice three forms in the English : as, "*Doceo*" I teach, is the familiar style; I do teach, the emphatical; I am teaching, the progressive; its passive but one form: as, "*Doceor*" I am taught.

The imperfect, "*Docebam*" I taught, did teach or was teaching; its passive but one sign: as, "*Docebar*" I was taught.

The perfect tense, "*Docui*" I have taught or have been teaching; its passive but one sign, as "*Doctus sum*" I have been taught.

The pluperfect tense, "*Docueram*" I had taught; passive, "*Doctus eram vel fueram*" I had been taught.

The first future, "*Docebo*" I shall or will teach; passive, "*Docebor*" I shall or will be taught.

The second future, "*Docuero*" I shall or will have taught; passive, "*Doctus ero vel fuero*" I shall or will have been taught.

The Imperative mood generally takes for its sign "let" or is generally known by bidding or commanding: as, "*Doce*" teach thou; passive, "*docere*" be thou taught.

The Potential mood, present tense, has for its signs "may or can," and also "let:" as, "*Doceam*" I may or can be taught; "*Doceat*" let him teach; passive, "*Doceatur*" let him be taught.

The imperfect tense takes the signs "might, could, would, should, ought, must:" as, "*docerem*" I might, could, &c.,

teach ; passive, "Docerer " I might, could, would, &c., be taught.

The perfect takes the sign of the present, "may or can " with "have :" as, "Docuerim " I may or can have taught ; passive, "Doctus sim vel fuerim," I may or can have been taught.

The pluperfect takes the signs of the imperfect with "have," as, "Docuissem " I might, could, would or should have taught ; passive, "Doctus essem vel fuisset " I might, could, would, &c., have been taught.

The Infinitive under three Latin forms comprises six tenses in English : as,

#### Present and Imperfect.

<i>Active,</i>	<i>Docere, to teach,</i>	<i>Passive, Doceri, to be taught.</i>
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#### Perfect and Pluperfect.

<i>Active,</i>	<i>Docuisse,</i>	<i>to have or had taught.</i>
<i>Passive,</i>	<i>Doctum esse, vel fuisse,</i>	<i>to have or had been taught.</i>

#### First and Second Future tenses.

<i>Active,</i>	<i>Docturum esse</i>	<i>to teach or have taught</i>
	<i>vel fuisse,</i>	<i>hereafter.</i>
<i>Passive</i>	<i>Doctum iri vel</i>	<i>about to be taught or to have</i>
	<i>docendum esse,</i>	<i>been taught hereafter.</i>

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural : as, "amo " I love ; "amamus " we love.

In each number are three persons ; the first speaks of himself ; as, "amo " I love, plural, "amamus " we love. The second is spoken to ; as, "amas " thou lovest, plural, "amatis " you love. The third is spoken of ; as "amat " he loves, plural, "amant " they love ; to which person all nouns substantive belong, except the substantive pronouns "ego, nos, tu "and "vos."

*Sum* is a verb substantive, neuter, auxiliary, irregular and defective.

*Sum, es, esse, fui fore, ens, futurus, to be.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.—*am.*

Sing.	Sum,	<i>I am.</i>
	Es,	<i>thou art.</i>
	Est,	<i>he is.</i>
Plur.	Sumus,	<i>We are.</i>
	Estis,	<i>ye are.</i>
	Sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

### Imperfect Tense.—*was.*

Sing.	Eram,	<i>I was.</i>
	Eras,	<i>thou wast.</i>
	Erat,	<i>he was.</i>
Plur.	Erámus,	<i>We were.</i>
	Erátis,	<i>ye were.</i>
	Erant,	<i>they were.</i>

### Perfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing.	Fui,	<i>I have been.</i>
	Fuisti,	<i>thou hast been.</i>
	Fuit,	<i>he has been.</i>
Plur.	Fuimus,	<i>We have been.</i>
	Fuistis,	<i>ye have been.</i>
	Fuérunť, <i>vel</i> , fuére,	<i>they have been.</i>

### Pluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing.	Fueram,	<i>I had been.</i>
	Fueras,	<i>thou hadst been.</i>
	Fuerat,	<i>he had been.</i>
Plur.	Fuerámus,	<i>We had been.</i>
	Fuerátis,	<i>ye had been.</i>
	Fuerant,	<i>they had been.</i>

### 1st Future Tense.—*shall, or will.*

Sing.	Ero,	<i>I shall, or will be.</i>
	Eris,	<i>thou shalt, or wilt be.</i>
	Erit,	<i>he shall, or will be.</i>
Plur.	Erimus,	<i>We shall, or will be.</i>
	Eritis,	<i>ye shall or will be.</i>
	Erunt,	<i>they shall, or will be.</i>

2nd Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Fuero,	<i>I shall have been.</i>
Fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been.</i>
Fuerit,	<i>he shall have been.</i>
Plur. Fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been.</i>
Fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been.</i>
Fuerint,	<i>they shall have been.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first person.*

Sing. Sis, es, esto,	<i>Be thou.</i>
Sit, esto,	<i>be he, or let him be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>Be we, or let us be.</i>
Sitis, este, estóte,	<i>be ye.</i>
Sint, sunt,	<i>be they, or let them be.</i>

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.—*may, or can.*

Sing. Sim,	<i>I may, or can be.</i>
Sis,	<i>thou mayst, or canst be.</i>
Sit,	<i>he may, or can be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>We may, or can be.</i>
Sitis,	<i>ye may, or can be.</i>
Sint,	<i>they may or can be.</i>

Imperfect Tense.—*might, or could.*

Sing. Essem, <i>vel</i> forem,	<i>I might, or could be.</i>
Esses, <i>vel</i> fores,	<i>thou might'st, or could'st be.</i>
Esset, <i>vel</i> foret,	<i>he might, or could be.</i>
Plur. Essémus, <i>vel</i> forémus,	<i>We might, or could be.</i>
Essétis, <i>vel</i> forétis,	<i>ye might, or could be.</i>
Essent, <i>vel</i> forent,	<i>they might, or could be.</i>

Perfect Tense.—*may have, should have, &c.*

Sing. Fuerim,	<i>I may, or should have been.</i>
Fueris,	<i>thou mayst, or should'st have been.</i>
Fuerit,	<i>he may, or should have been.</i>
Plur. Fuerimus,	<i>We may, or should have been.</i>
Fueritis,	<i>ye may, or should have been.</i>
Fuerint,	<i>they may, or should have been.</i>



Pluperfect Tense.—*might have, would have, &c.*

Sing. Fuissem,	<i>I might, or would have been.</i>
Fuisses,	<i>thou might'st, or would'st have been.</i>
Fuisset,	<i>he might, or would have been.</i>
Plur. Fuissémus,	<i>We might, or would have been.</i>
Fuissétis,	<i>ye might, or would have been.</i>
Fuissent,	<i>they might, or would have been.</i>

The Subjunctive Mood is declined like the Potential.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect Tense,

Esse, *to be.*

Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

Fuisse, *to have or had been.*

Future Tense.

Fore *vel* Futúrum esse, *about to be.*

Participle of the Present Tense.

Ens, *being.*

Participle of the Future in *rus.*

Futúrus, *about to be.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present tense.

- 1.
- Love, do love or am loving.*
- 2.
- advise, &c.*
- 3.
- rule, &c.*
- 4.
- hear, &c.*

	1st. per.	2nd. per.	3rd. per.	1st per.	2nd. per.	3rd per.
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1. Con.	Am-o, -as,		-at,	-âmus,	-âtis,	-ant.
2. do.	Mon-eo,-es,		-et,	-êmus,	-étis,	-ent.
3. do.	Reg-o, -is,		-it,	-imus,	-itis,	-unt.
4. do.	Aud-io, -is,		-it,	-îmus,	-îtis,	-iunt.

## Imperfect.

- 1.
- I loved, did love or was loving.*
- 2.
- advised, &c.*
- 3.
- ruled, &c.*
- 4.
- heard, &c.*

*Singular.*

1. con.	Amâ-bam,			<i>Plural.</i>
2. con.	Moné-bam,	} -bas, -bat,	-bâmus, -bâtis, -bant.	
3. con.	Regé-bam,			
4. con.	Audié-bam,			

Perfect, (Sign, *have*).*Singular.*

1. con.	Amâ-v-i,		<i>Plural.</i>
2. con.	Monu-i,	} -îsti, -it,	îmus, -îstis -érunt, v. -ére.
3. con.	Rex-i,		
4. con.	Audiv-i,		

Pluperfect, (Sign, *had*).*Singular.*

1. con.	Amav-eram,		<i>Plural.</i>
2. con.	Monu-eram,	} -eras, -erat,	-erâmus, -erâtis, -erant.
3. con.	Rex-eram,		
4. con.	Audiv-eram,		

First Future, (Sign, *shall or will*).*Singular.**Plural*

1. con.	Amâ-bo,	} -bis, -bit,	-bimus, -bitis, -bunt.
2. con.	Moné-bo,		
3. con.	Reg-am,		
4 con.	Audi-am,	} -es, -et,	-êmus, -étis, -ent.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present tense.

1. *I am loved*, 2. *advised*, 3. *ruled*, 4. *heard*.

1st per.	2nd per.	3rd per.	1st per.	2nd per.	3rd per.
Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
1. con. Am-or,	-áris v. -áre,-átur,	-amur,	-ámini,	-antur.	
2. con. Mone-or,	-éris v. -ére,-étur,	-émur,	-émini,	-éntur.	
3. con. Reg-or,	-eris v. -ere,-itur,	-imur,	-imini,	-úntur.	
4. con. Aud-ior,	-íris v. -íre,-itur,	-ímur,	-ímini,	-iúntur.	

## Imperfect.

1. *I was loved*, *advised*, *ruled*, *heard*.*Singular.*

1. con. Amáb-ar,		<i>Plural.</i>
2. con. Monéb-ar,	} -áris v. -áre, -átur, -ámur, -ámini, -antur.	
3. con. Regéb-ar,		
4. con. Audiéb-ar,		

Perfect, (Sign, *have been*).*Singular.**Plural.*

1. con. Ama-tus,	} sum, es, est, -ti sumus, -ti estis, -ti sunt.	
2. con. Moni-tus,		
3. con. Rec-tus,		
4. con. Audi-tus,		

Pluperfect, (Sign, *had been*).*Singular.**Plural.*

1. con. Ama-tus,	} er-am, -as, -at, -ti er-amus, -ti -atis, -ti -ant.	
2. con. Moni-tus,		
3. con. Rec-tus,		
4. con. Audi-tus,		

First Future, (Sign, *shall*, or *will*).*Singular.**Plural.*

1. con. Amáb-or,	} -eris, v. -ere, -itur, -imur, -imini, -úntur.	
2. con. Monéb-or,		
3. con. Reg-ar,		
4. con. Audi-ar,		

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Second Future, (Signs, *shall have*, or *will have*).

*Singular.*

1. con. Amave-ro,	} -ris, -rit,	<i>Plural</i>
2. con. Monue-ro,		
3. con. Rexe-ro,		
4. con. Audive-ro,		-rímus, -rítis, -rint.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Imperative mood has no first person singular.

1. con. <i>Sing.</i> Am-a, -âto,	<i>Plur.</i> Am-émus, -âte, -atôte,
am-et, -âto,	-ent, -ânto.
2. con. <i>Sing.</i> Mon-e, -éto,	<i>Plur.</i> Mon-eâmus, -éte, -etôte,
mon-eat, -éto,	-eant, -énto.
3. con. <i>Sing.</i> Reg-e, -ito,	<i>Plur.</i> Reg-âmus. -ite, -itôte,
reg-at, -ito,	-ant, -únto.
4. con. <i>Sing.</i> Aud-i, -íto,	<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iâmus, -íte, -itôte,
aud-iat, -íto,	-iant, -iúnto.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense, (Sign, *may* or *can have*).

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. con. Am-em,	-es, -et,	-émus, -étis, -ent.
2. con. Mone-am,	} -as, -at,	
3. con. Reg-am,		
4. con. Audi-am,		-âmus, -âtis, -ant.

Imperfect, (Signs, *might*, *could*, *would* or *should*).

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. con. Amâ-rem,	} -res, -ret,	<i>Plural.</i>
2. con. Moné-rem,		
3. con. Rege-rem,		
4. con. Audí-rem,		-rémus, -rétis, -rent.

Perfect, (Signs, *may* or *can have*).

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. con. Amave-rim,	} -ris, -rit,	<i>Plural.</i>
2. con. Monue-rim,		
3. con. Rexe-rim,		
4. con. Audive-rim,		-rimus, -ritis, -rint.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Second Future, (Sign, *shall have been*).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. con. Ama-tus,	} -er-o, -is, -it v. v. v. fue-ro, -ris, -rit,	-ti -imus, -ti -itis, -ti -unt.
2. con. Moni-tus,		v. v. v.
3. con. Rec-tus,		-rimus, -ritis -rint.
4. con. Audi-tus,		

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Imperative Mood has no first person singular.

1. con. <i>Sing.</i> Am-áre, -átor,	<i>Plur.</i> Am-émur, -ámini, -áminor,
am-étur, -átor,	-éntur, -ántor.
2. con. <i>Sing.</i> Mon-ére, -étor,	<i>Plur.</i> Mon-eámur, -emini, -eminor,
mon-eátur, -étor,	-eántur, -éntor.
3. con. <i>Sing.</i> Reg-ere, -itor,	<i>Plur.</i> Reg-ámur, -ímini, -íminor,
reg-átur, -itor,	-ántor, -úntor.
4. con. <i>Sing.</i> Aud-íre, -ítor,	<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iámur, -imini, -iminor,
aud-iátur, -ítor,	-iántur, -iúntor.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense, (Signs, *may be, &c.*)

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. con. Am-er,	-éris, v. -ére, -étur,	-émur, -émini, -énter.
2. con. Mon-ear,	} -áris, v. -áre, -átur,	-ámur, -ámini, -ántur.
3. con. Reg-ar,		
4. con. Aud-iar,		

Imperfect, (Signs, *might be, &c.*)

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. con. Am-árer,	} -réris, v. rére, rétur,	rémur, rémini, réntur.
2. con. Mon-érer,		
3. con. Reg-erer,		
4. con. Aud-írer,		

Perfect, (Signs, *may have been, &c.*)

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. con. Ama-tus,	} sim, sis, sit,	-ti -simus, -ti sitis, -ti sint,
2. con. Moni-tus,		v. v. v.
3. con. Rec-tus,		-imus, -itis, -int.
4. con. Audi-tus,		

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Pluperfect, (Signs, *might, could, would or should have*).

*Singular.*

1. con. Amavis-sem,	}	-ses, -set,	<i>Plural</i>	
2. con. Monuis-sem,			-sémus, sétis, -sent.	
3. con. Rexis-sem,				
4. con. Audivis-sem,				

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present and Imperfect tenses.

1. con. Am-âre,	}	to	{	love,
2. con. Mon-êre,				advise,
3. con. Reg-êre,				rule,
4. con. Aud-îre,				hear.

## Perfect and Pluperfect.

1. con. Amav-isse,	}	to have or had	{	loved,
2. con. Monu-isse,				advised,
3. con. Rex-isse,				ruled,
4. con. Audiv-isse,				heard.

## First and second Future.

1. con. Amatú-rum,	{	esse v. fuisse	to, to have, or shall have	{	loved,	}	hereafter.
2. con. Monitú-rum,					advised,		
3. con. Rectú-rum,					ruled,		
4. con. Auditú-rum,					heard,		

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Pluperfect, (Signs, *might have been, &c.*)*Singular.**Plural.*

1. con. Ama-tus,	}	ess-em, -es, -et,	-ti -emus, -ti -etis, -ti -ent,
2. con. Moni-tus,		v. v. v.	v. v. v.
3. con. Rec-tus,		fuis-sem, -es, -et,	-emus, -etis, -ent.
4. con. Audi-tus,			

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect tenses.

1. con. Am-ári,	}	to be	{	loved,
2. con. Mon-éri,				advised,
3. con. Reg-i,				ruled,
4. con. Aud-íri,				heard.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

1. con. Am-átum,	}	esse v. to have, or had fuisse been	{	loved,
2. con. Mon-ítum,				advised,
3. con. Rec-tum,				ruled,
4. con. Aud-ítum,				heard.

First and Second Future.

1. con. Am-átum.	}	aman-dum	esse,	{	shall or	}	loved, &c.
2. con. Mon-ítum,		monen-dum			will be, or		
3. con. Rectum,		regen-dum			shall, &c.		
4. con. Aud-ítum,		audien-dum			have been		

## PARTICIPLE.

A participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from participating not only the properties of a noun and an adjective in gender, case and declension, but also those of a verb in tense and signification, and part of both in number and figure.

Every complete active verb must have two participles in the active voice, and two also in its passive.

In the active voice ;—One participle of the present, ending in Latin always in *ns*, and in English in *ing* ; as,

Amans,	<i>loving,</i>
Monens,	<i>advising,</i>
Regens,	<i>ruling,</i>
Audiens,	<i>hearing,</i>

And another of the future in *rus* ; as,

Amaturus,	<i>about to love,</i>
Moniturus,	<i>about to advise,</i>
Recturus,	<i>about to rule,</i>
Auditurus,	<i>about to hear.</i>

In the passive voice ;—One of the perfect in *us*, by which the whole perfect line of tenses are run out in the passive voice ; as,

Amatus,	<i>loved,</i>
Monitus,	<i>advised,</i>
Rectus,	<i>ruled,</i>
Auditus,	<i>heard,</i>

And another of the future in *dus*, which may be called the gerundive future passive participle ; as,

Amandus,	<i>to be loved,</i>
Monendus,	<i>to be advised,</i>
Regendus,	<i>to be ruled,</i>
Audiendus,	<i>to be heard.</i>

Verbs deponent have three participles : as, “auxilior,” *pres.* auxilians ; *perf.* auxiliatus ; *fut.* auxiliaturus ; and if the deponent governs an accusative case, it will also have one



of the future in *dus* ; as, from *loquor*, come *loquens*, *locutus*, *locuturus*, *loquendus* ; also a deponent verb bearing a signification common to the active and passive voice has four participles ; as, from “*largior*,” — *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

All participles of the present tense are thus declined :

<i>Singular.</i>	
Nom. <i>hic hæc et hoc</i>	Loquens,
Gen. <i>hujus</i>	Loquentis,
Dat. <i>huic</i>	Loquenti,
Acc. <i>hunc et hanc</i>	Loquentem, et <i>hoc loquens</i> ,
Voc. —	Loquens,
Abl. <i>hoc hæc hoc</i>	Loquente, v. loquenti.
<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. <i>hi et hæ</i>	Loquentes, et <i>hæc loquentia</i> ,
Gen. <i>hor. har. hor.</i>	Loquentum,
Dat. & Abl. <i>his</i>	Loquentibus,
Acc. <i>hos et has</i>	Loquentes, et <i>hæc loquentia</i> ,
Voc. —	Loquentes, et loquentia.

All other participles end in *us*, and are declined like “*Dur-us*, -a, -um,” &c.

## RAMNIFICATIONS OF THE PRIMITIVE TENSES.

There are three primitive tenses, the present and perfect Indicative, and the first supine.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>1st Supine.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>
1. con. Am-o,	-avi,	-atum,	-âre.
2. con. Mon-eo,	-ui,	-itum,	-êre.
3. con. Re-go,	-xi,	-ctum,	-êre.
4. con. Aud-io,	-ivi,	-itum,	-îre.

From the Indicative mood, present tense, singular number, first person, are formed, the imperfect and first future of the same mood, the Imperative mood, the present and imperfect Potential and Infinitive, the participle of the present tense, from which arise the gerunds in *di*, *do*, *dum* and *dus*, which have both an active and passive signification ; as, “*amandi*,” of loving or of being loved ; “*amando*,” in loving or in being loved ; “*amandum*,” to love or to be loved. These gerunds seem by declension only different forms of the gerundive future participle in *dus*.

D

### The first Primitive Tense.

1st conjugation.	2nd conjugation.	3rd conjugation.	4th conjugation.
Am-o,	Mon-eo,	Reg-o,	Aud-io,
-abam,	-ebam,	-ebam,	-iebam,
-abo,	-ebo,	-am,	-iam,
-a,	-e,	-e,	-i,
-em,	-eam,	-am,	-iam,
-arem,	-erem,	-erem,	-irem,
-âre,	-êre,	-êre,	-fre,
-ans,	-ens,	-ens,	-iens,
-andi,	-endi,	-endi,	-iendi,
-ando,	-endo,	-endo,	-iendo,
-andum,	-endum,	-endum,	-iendum,
-andus.	-endus.	-endus.	-iendus.

### The second Primitive Tense.

From the Indicative Mood, perfect tense, singular number, first person, are formed, the pluperfect and second future of the same mood, the perfect and pluperfect Potential and Infinitive, by changing the final *i* in all conjugations, in the following manner :

1. con. Amav-i,	} -eram, -ero, -erim, -issem, -isse.	
2. con. Monu-i,		
3. con. Rex-i,		
4. con. Aud-ivi,		

The first supine is the third primitive tense, which, in all conjugations, is run out thus :

1. con. Amatu-m,	} -u, -us, -urus.	
2. con. Monitu-m,		
3. con. Rectu-m,		
4. con. Audit-u-m,		

The Latin as to its construction, is the most perfect of all languages; its verbs are all regular except these nine following :

Possum, potui, posse, potens :	<i>to be able.</i>
Volo, volui, velle, volens :	<i>to be willing.</i>
Nolo, nolui, nolle, nolens :	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
Malo, malui, malle, malens :	<i>to be more willing.</i>
Edo, edi, edere v. esse, esu-m -u, v. estu-m -u, edens :	<i>to eat.</i>
Fio, factus sum v. fui, fieri :	<i>to be made, or done.</i>
Fero, tuli, ferre, latum, ferens :	<i>to bear.</i>
Feror, latus, ferendus :	<i>to be borne.</i>
Eo, ivi, itum, ire :	<i>to go.</i>
Queo, quivi, quitum, quire :	<i>to be able.</i>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Potsum,	potes,	potest,	Potsumus,	potestis,	possunt.
Volo,	vis,	vult,	Volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,	Nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	mavult,	Malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Edo,	edis, v. es,	edit, v. est,	Edimus,	editis, v. estis,	edunt.
Fio,	fis,	fit,	Fimus,	fitis,	fiunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert,	Ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Feror,	ferris, v. ferre,	fertur,	Ferimur,	ferimini,	feruntur.

## Imperfect.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Pot-eram,	-eras,	-erat,	-erámus,	-erátis,	-erant.
Volé-bam,	-bas,	-bat,	-bámus,	-bátis,	-bant.
Nolé-bam,					
Malé-bam,					
Edé-bam,					
Fié-bam,					
Féré-bam,					
Féré-bár,	-báris, v. -báre,	-bátur,	-bámur,	-bámini,	-bántur.

## Perfect.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Potu-i,	-isti,	-it,	-imus,	fistis,	-erunt, v. -ére:
Volu-i,					
Nolu-i,					
Malu-i,					
Ed-i,					
Tul-i,					
Fact-us,	sum,	es,	est,	-i sumus,	-i estis, -i sunt, fuerant,
	v.	v.	v.	v.	v.
Lat-us,	fui;	fuisti;	fuit,	fuimus;	fuistis; fuére.

## Pluperfect.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Potu-eram,	}	-eras, -erat,	-erámus,	-erátis,	-erant.
Volu-eram,					
Nolu-eram,					
Malu-eram,					
Ed-eram,					
Tul-eram,					
Fac-tus,	}	eram, eras, erat,	-i erámus,	-i erátis,	erant,
		v. v. v.	v.	v,	v.
La-tus,		fu-eram; -eras; -erat;	fuerámus;	fuerátis;	fuerant.

## 1st Future.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Pot-ero,	-eris,	-erit,	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erunt.
Vol-am,	}	-es,	-et,	-émas,	-étis,
Nol-am,					
Mal-am,					
Ed-am,					
Fer-am,					
Fi-am,					
Fer-ar,	-éris, v. ére;	-étur,	-émar,	-émini,	-entur.

## 2nd Future.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Pot-ero,	}	-eris,	-erit,	-erimus,	-eritis,
Volu-ero,					
Nolu-ero,					
Malu-ero,					
Ed-ero,					
Tul-ero,	}	ero,	eris,	erit,	-i erimus,
Fac-tus,					
Lat-us,					
	v.	v.	v.	v.	v.
	fu-ero;	-eris;	-erit;	fuerimus;	fueritis;
					fuerint.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Possum, volo* and *malo* have no Imperative Mood, and never govern a case.

## Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Noli, nolito,	—,	—	nolíte, nolitôte.	—	—
Edé, edito,	v. es,	esto;	edámus; ed-ite,	-itôte, v. es-te,	-tôte;
	edat, edito,	v. esto;		edant, edunto.	
Fer, ferto;	ferat, ferto;		ferámus; fer-te,	-tôte; -ant,	-unto.
Fi, fito;	fiat, fito;		fiámus; fi-te,	-tôte; -ant,	-unto.
Fer-re, -tor;	-étur, -tor;		ferámur; ferimin-i, -or;	-antur, -untor.	

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Poss-im,	}	-is,	-it,	-imus,	-itis,
Vel-im,					
Nol-im,					
Mal-im,					
Ed-am,					
Fer-am,	}	-as,	-at,	-ámus,	-átis,
Fi-am,					
Fer-ar,					
	-áris, v. -áre;	-átur,	-ámur,	-ámini,	-antur.

		Imperfect.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
Poss-em, Vell-em, Noll-em, Mall-em, Eder-em, <i>vel,</i> Ess-em, Ferr-em, Fier-em, Ferr-er,	}	-es,	-et,	-émus, -étis, -ent.
		-éris, <i>v.</i> -ére,	-etur,	-émur, -émini, -entur.

		Perfect.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
Potu-erim, Volu-erim, Nolu-erim, Malu-erim, Ed-erim, Tul-erim, Fact-us,	}	-eris,	-erit,	-erimus, -eritis, -erint.
Lat-us,		sim, sis, sit, <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i>	-i simus, -i sitis, -i sint. <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i>	
		fue-rim; -ris; -rit;	fue-rimus; -rits;	-rint.

		Pluperfect.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
Potu-issem, Volu-issem, Nolu-issem, Malu-issem, Ed-issem, Tul-issem, Fact-us,	}	-isses, -isset,	-issémus, -issétis, -issent.	
Lat-us,		essem, esses, esset; <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i>	-i essémus, -i essétis, -i essent, <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i> <i>v.</i>	
		fuis-sem; -ses; -set;	fuis-sémus; -sétis;	-sent.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

### Present and Imperfect Tense.

Posse. Velle. Nolle. Malle. Edere *v.* Esse. Ferre. Fieri. Ferri.

### Perfect and Pluperfect.

Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse.  
Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse, *v.* fuisse. Latum esse *v.* fuisse.

### Future.

Esúrurum esse. Latúrurum esse Factum iri. Latum iri.

*Possum, volo, nolo* and *malo*, and all verbs wanting the first supine, have no Future Infinitive.

*EO, to go*, is also a verb irregular.

*Eo*, is, *ivi, ire, itum, iens, iturus*.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present Tense.			<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Eo</i> , is,	<i>it</i> ,		<i>Imus</i> ,	<i>itis, iunt.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	Imperfect.			<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Ibam</i> , <i>ibas</i> ,	<i>ibat</i> ,		<i>Ibamus</i> ,	<i>ibatis, ibant.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	Future.			<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Ibo</i> , <i>ibis</i> ,	<i>ibit</i> ,		<i>Ibimus</i> ,	<i>ibitis, ibunt.</i>

### *Sing.* IMPERATIVE MOOD *Plur.*

*I*, *ito*; *eat*, *ito*; | *Eamus*; *ite, itote*; *eant, eunto*.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present Tense.			<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Eam</i> , <i>eas</i> ,	<i>eat</i> ,		<i>Eamus</i> ,	<i>eatis, eant.</i>
Gerunds.				
<i>Eundi, eundo, eundum.</i>				

### Present Participle.

*Iens, genitive, euntis.*

In all other Moods and Tenses, *eo* to go, together with *Queo* to be able, and its compound *nequeo* to be unable, are declined according to the fourth conjugation; except that the two last have neither Imperative Mood nor Gerunds.

### DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called defective, that have only some particular Tenses and Persons.

*Cœpi*, I begin, *odi*, I hate, *novi*, I know, and *memini*, I

remember, have only the perfect line of tenses ; except *me-mini*, which has the second person singular and plural of the Imperative.

Cœp-i,	}	-eram, -ero, -erim, -issem -isse.
Od-i,		
Nov-i,		
Memin-i,		
Memento,		
Mementôte,		<i>remember thou,</i> <i>remember you.</i>

*Aio, I say.*

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* Aio, ais, ait, | *Plur.* — — Aiunt.

Imperfect.

*Sing.* Aié-bam, -bas, -bat, | *Plur.* -bâmus, -bâtis, -bant.

Perfect.

*Sing.* — Aisti, — | *Plur.* — Aistis —

### IMPERATIVE MOOD

*Sing.* — Ai. — | *Plur.* — — —

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

*Sing.* — Aias, aiat, | *Plur.* Aiâmus, — aiant.

Present Participle,—Aiens.

*Ausim, I dare.*

### INDICATIVE OR POTENTIAL MOOD

*Sing.* Ausim, ausis, ausit, | *Plur.* — — Ausint.

*Ave, Hail!*

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Ave, v. avéto, — | *Plur.* — Avéte, v. avetôte. —

Infinitive Mood.—Avére.

**SALVE, *God save you!***

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Future Tense.**

*Sing.* — Salvébis. — | *Plur.* — — —

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

*Sing.* Salve, salvéto, — | *Plur.* — salvéte, salvetóte. —

**Infinitive Mood.**—Salvére.

**CEDO, *give me.***

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

*Sing.* — Cedo, → | *Plur.* — Cedite. —

**FAXO, or FAXIM, *I will, or may do it; [pro faciam, &c.]***

**INDICATIVE, future; or, POTENTIAL, present.**

*Sing.* Faxo, *v.* faxim, faxis, faxit, | *Plur.* Faximus, faxitis, faxint.

**QUÆSO, *I pray.***

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense.**

*Sing.* Quæso, quæsis, quæsit, | *Plur.* Quæsumus. — —

**Infinitive Mood,**—Quæsere. **Participle,**—Quæsens.

**INQUIO, or INQUAM, *I say.***

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

*Sing.* In-quo, *v.* -quam, -quis, -quit, | *Plur.* In-quimus, — -quiunt.

**Imperfect.**

*Sing.* — — Inquiébat, | *Plur.* — — Inquiébant.

**Perfect.**

*Sing.* — Inquisti, — | *Plur.* — — —

**Future.**

*Sing.* — Inquies, inquiet. | *Plur.* — — —



## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Inque, — in-quat, *v.* -quito. | *Plur.* — — — —  
 Participle,—Inquiens.

## MONOPERSONAL VERBS.

Monopersonal verbs are such as are found only in the third person singular, and admit of no personal subject, either *I, thou, he* or *she*, but a proposition or neuter noun understood, and are of the third person singular, according to their respective conjugation : as, *miseret, miseruit, or miserescit*, which is used as a deponent verb,—*miseretur, misertum est, misereri*.

*Piget, piguit, v. pigitum est.*

*Pœnitet, pœnituit.*

*Pudet, puduit, v. puditum est.*

*Oportet, oportuit.*

*Tædet, tæduit, v. pertæsum est.*

Some are used with a neuter pronoun as a nominative : as,

*Libet, v. libet ; libuit, v. libitum est.*

*Licet, licuit, v. licitum est.*

*Decet, decuit.*

*Liquet, liquit, v. licuit.*

Some personal verbs are frequently used monopersonally :

as,

<i>Refert,</i>	<i>evenit,</i>	<i>convenit,</i>	<i>juvat,</i>	<i>præstat.</i>
<i>accidit,</i>	<i>contingit,</i>	<i>constat,</i>	<i>fugit,</i>	<i>restat,</i>
<i>interest,</i>	<i>attinet,</i>	<i>expedit,</i>	<i>præterit,</i>	<i>vacat,</i>
<i>fit,</i>	<i>conducit,</i>	<i>delectat,</i>	<i>placet,</i>	<i>&amp;c.</i>

Words which denote changes of the weather are used monopersonally : as,

<i>Pluit,</i>	<i>lapidat,</i>	<i>tonat,</i>
<i>mingit,</i>	<i>fulgurat,</i>	<i>lucessit,</i>
<i>grandinat,</i>	<i>fulminat,</i>	<i>vesperascit.</i>

Many verbs signifying motion are used monopersonally :

as,

<i>Curritur,</i>	<i>vetum est, &amp; also</i>	<i>fletur,</i>
<i>excessum est,</i>	<i>clamatur,</i>	<i>scribitur &amp; bibitur.</i>

The Potential is used instead of an Imperative in monopersons : as, *pudeat te*.

*Fari*, to speak, with its compounds *affari*, *effari* and *pro-fari*, is found only in poetry : the third person *fatur*, and the participle *fatus*, occur most frequently, and also the gerund *fando*, in a passive sense ; as, *fando audire*, to know by hearsay.

## FIGURES OF LATIN CONSTRUCTION

### NECESSARY FOR TRANSLATION.

*Prothesis* adds a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word : as, *gnatus* for *natus*.

*Aphæresis* cuts off a letter or syllable : as, *'st* for *est*, and in English, *'squire* for *esquire*.

*Syncope* takes a letter or syllable from the middle of a word : as *audīt* for *audivit* ; *virūm* for *virorum*.

*Epenthesis* puts a letter or syllable in the middle of a word : as, *redeo* for *re-eo* ; *seditio* for *se-itio*.

*Apocope* strikes off a final letter or syllable : as,

<i>Dic,</i>	)      pro      (	<i>Dice.</i>
<i>Duc,</i>		<i>Duce.</i>
<i>Fer,</i>		<i>Fere.</i>
<i>Fac,</i>		<i>Face.</i>

*Paragôge* adds a final letter or syllable : as *deludier* for *deludi* ; *legier* for *legi*.

*Tmesis* divides a word into two; by inserting another word : as, *septem subjecta Trioni*, for *septemtrioni* ; *qui te cunque*, for *quicunque te* ; and in English, *which side soever*, for *whichever side*.

*Antithesis* substitutes one letter for another : as, *olli* for *illi*.

*Metathesis* changes the order of the letters in a word : as, *Thymbre* for *Thymber*.

## ADVERBS.

An adverb is derived from *ad* and *verbum*, because it is

joined to the verb, the action of which it qualifies. Adverbs are also used to give intensity to adjectives. Some relate to

*Time* : as, hodie, cras, heri.

*Place* : as, ubi, ibi, hic, illic, intus, foris.

*Number* : as, semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.

*Order* : as, inde, deinde, denique, postremo.

*Asking, or doubting* : as, cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, numquid.

*Calling* : as, heu, O, ehodum.

*Affirming* : as, certe, næ, projecto, sane, licet.

*Denying* : as, non, haud, minime, neutiquam, nequaquam.

*Swearing* : as, pol, ædepol, hercle, medius, fidius.

*Exhorting* : as eia, age, agite, agendum.

*Flattering* : as, sodes.

*Forbidding* : as, ne.

*Wishing* : as, utinam, si, O.

*Gathering* : as, simul, una, pariter, non modo, non solum.

*Choosing* : as, potius, imo.

*Proximalive* : as, pene, fere, prope, vix, modo.

*Shewing* : as, en, ecce.

*Doubting* : as, fersan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.

*Chance* : as, forte, fortuito.

*Likeness* : as, cic, cicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.

*Quality* : as, bene, male, fortiter.

*Quantity* : as, multum, parvum, minimum, paululum, plurimum.

*Comparison* : as, tam, quam, magis, minus, valde, maxime.

Some adverbs are compared : as, *cite, citius, citissime* ; *fortiter, fortius, fortissime* ; *diu, diutius, diutissime*.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is derived from *conjungo*, to join, because it joins words and phrases. Some are

*Copulative* : as, et, que, quoque, ac, atque.

*Disjunctive* : as, aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.

*Discretive* : as, sed, quidem, autem, vero, at, ast.

*Causal*: as, nam, namque, etenim, quin, ut, quod, quam, quoniam, quoniam.

*Conditional*: as, si, sin, modo, dum, dummodo.

*Exceptive*: as, ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præter.

*Interrogative*: as, ne, as, utrum, necne, anne, nonne.

*Illative*: as, ergo, ideo, quare, itaque, proin.

*Adversative*: as, etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet.

*Redditive*: as, tamen, attamen.

*Elective*: as, quam, ac, atque.

*Diminutive*: as, saltem, vel.

## PREPOSITIONS.

Preposition is derived from *præpono*, because it is placed before the noun it governs.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another and to shew the relation between them.

Prepositions having no government become adverbs: as, qui ante non cavet *post* dolebit; *coram* laudare et *clam* vituperare inhonestum est.

The following prepositions serve to the accusative case :

*Ad*, to, at or for.

*Adversum*, *adversus*, against.

*Ante*, before.

*Apud*, at, with, or near.

*Circa*, *circum*, *circiter*, about.

*Cis*, *citra*, on this side.

*Contra*, against.

*Erga*, towards.

*Extra*, without.

*Infra*, beneath.

*Inter*, between, or among.

*Intra*, within.

*Juxta*, beside, or nigh to.

*Ob*, for, or because of.

*Penès*, in the power of.

*Per*, by, or through.

*Pone*, behind.

*Post*, after, or since.

*Præter*, beside, or except.

*Prope*, nigh, or near to.

*Propter*, for or because of.

*Secundum*, according to.

*Secus*, by, or along.

*Supra*, above.

*Trans*, across.

*Versus*, towards.

*Ultra*, beyond.

*Usque*, until, or as far as.

The following prepositions serve to the ablative case :

*A*, *ab*, *abs*, from, or by.

*Absque*, without.

*Coram*, before, or in presence of.

*Cum*, with.

*De*, of or concerning.

*E*, *ex*, of, from, or out of.

*Palam*, openly.

*Præ*, before, or in comparison of.

*Pro*, for, or instead of.

*Sine*, without.

*Tenus*, up to, or as far as.

The following prepositions serve to both cases :

*Clam*, unknown to ; as, *clam patrem*, or *patre*, unknown to my father, or without my father's knowledge.

*In*, for *into*, signifying motion, has an accusative case ; as, *eo in urbem*, I go into the city.

*In*, for *in* only, serves to the ablative case ; as, *in te spes est*, my hope is in thee.

*Sub* : as, *sub noctem*, a little before night ; *sub iudice lis est*, the strife or matter is before the judge.

*Subter* : as, *subter terram*, under the earth ; *subter aquâ*, under the water.

*Super* : as, *super lapidem*, upon a stone ; *super viridi fronde*, upon a green leaf.

There are six inseparable prepositions, never found unless in composition ; namely,

<i>am</i> ,	<i>di</i> ,	<i>dis</i> ,	<i>re</i> ,	<i>se</i> ,	<i>con</i> .
am-bio,	di-duco,	dis-traho,	re-cipio,	se-pono,	con-dono.

*A*, *ab*, *abs* : *a* is used before consonants ; *ab* before vowels, and *h*, *j*, *r*, *s* ; *abs* only before *t* and *qu* ; *E* not before vowels ; *Ex* before vowels and consonants. *Cum* is always put after these pronouns when it governs them ; *me*, *te*, *se*, *nobis*, *vobis* and *quibus* ; as, *mecum*, *tecum*, &c.

*Versus* is set after its case ; as, *Londinum versùs*, towards London. Likewise *penès* and *usque* may be so placed.

*Tenus* is set after its case ; as, *Porta tenus*, as far as the gate ; and in the plural number the noun is commonly put in the genitive case : as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears.

## INTERJECTIONS.

An Interjection is a part of speech derived from *interjicio*, to place between, because it is thrown in between parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker. Those which occur most frequently in Latin, are the following :

*Of joy* : as, io, iu, ha, he, hah, ahe, evoë, evax.

*grief* : as væ, heu, eheu, ohe, au, hei, pro.

*astonishment* : as, O, en ecce, hui, hem, ehem, ah, ahah, papæ, vah.

*dislike* : as, phui, apage.

*calling* : as, hæus, O, ohe, ehodum.

*attestation* : as, pro *vel* proh.

*praise* : as, eia, euge.

Sometimes substantives, adjectives, verbs or complex phrases, become interjections : as, *pax*, *malum*, *indignum*, *nefas*, *infandum*, *miserum*. Verbs used as interjections are, *quæso*, *precor*, *oro*, *obsecro*, *amabo*, which are used in imploring or requesting, and may govern *te* or *vos*, expressed or understood.

The following interjections are generally made use of when invoking the Gods:—*Mehercle*, *mehercule*, *hercle*, *mehercules*, *medius*, *fidius*, *mecastor*, *edepol*, *pol*, *per deum*, *per deos*, *per Jovem*, *pro sancte*, *pro dii immortales*, *pro deûm fidem*, *pro deûm atque hominem fidem*, *pro deûm immortalium fidem*.

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## SYNTAX.

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The preface, introduction and accidence of this grammar had passed through the press, ere I determined on adding thereto a syntax: but on seriously examining the lengthened, unmeaning and even erroneous rules in all the grammars of my precursors, rendered still more abstruse and unintelligible to beginners by being couched in Latin; and well aware that such rules, far from elucidating the difficulties of Latin construction, would only tend to puzzle, embarrass and confound students; I therefore have been induced to complete the boon for youthful studies, by the following laconic, and at the same time explanatory syntax, in which all that is necessary and nothing unnecessary will be found.

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The third part of grammar is syntax, so called from *sun-tasso*, in Greek, because it combines words into phrases and sentences, with strict regard both to concord and government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case and person.

Government is the influence which one word or part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense or case. There are four concords.

## THE FIRST CONCORD,

BETWEEN THE VERB AND ITS NOMINATIVE CASE.

[Verbum personale, &c.]

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person : as,

Ego amo,  
Tu doces,  
Homo sperat,  
Nos legimus,  
Vos docetis,  
Homines dicunt,

*I love.  
thou teachest.  
the person hopes.  
we read.  
you teach.  
persons say.*

Verbs personal have three terminations, both in the singular and plural : as, *Sing.* Am-o, -as, -at, *Plur.* -amus, -atis, -ant. These terminations fully correspond with the nominative cases of personal pronouns, which are rarely expressed, only for the sake of emphasis : as,

Vos damnastis, *you have condemned.*

Two or more nominatives of different persons require a verb plural, which verb must agree with the nominative of the first person rather than the second or third, and the second rather than the third : as,

Ego et Cicero valemus,  
Ego, tu et regina ludemus,  
Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et  
Cicero valemus,

*Cicero and I are well.  
the queen, thou and I will play.  
if thou and Tullia are well, Cicero  
I and are well.*

Sometimes the verb agrees with the last nominative : as,  
Ego et Cicero leget, *Cicero and I will read.*

By the figure *Evocatio*, a first or second person singular or plural may be reduced to a third, with which it is put in apposition : as,

Ego sum puer,  
Nos sumus viri,  
Tu es poeta,  
Vos estis lanistæ,

*I am a boy.  
we are men.  
thou art a poet.  
you are fencers.*

A noun of multitude or a collective noun, as *turba*, *multitudo*, *vis*, *gens*, *plebs*, *populus*, may be attached to a verb



either singular or plural, according to the import of the phrase ; but *pars, uterque, quisque, alius, alium, alter* and *alterum*, on account of the idea of plurality which they convey, more frequently take a verb plural : as,

*Uterque eorum ex castris exer-* *each of them leads out the army*  
*citum educunt,* *from the camp.*

A verb placed between two nominatives of different persons may agree with either, but more usually with the nominative next which it is placed : as,

*Omnia pontus erat vel erant,* *all things were sea.*  
*Fortia facta Cincinnati erant* *the brave deeds of Cincinnatus was*  
*reipublicæ conservatio,* *the preservation of the state.*  
*Amantium iræ amoris integratio* *the falling-out of lovers is, the*  
*est,* *renewal of love.*  
*Socratis præcepta erant discipu-* *the precepts of Socrates were the*  
*lorum Xenophontis et Plato-* *delight of his scholars Xenoph-*  
*nem delectatio,* *phon and Plato.*  
*Nervus atque artus est sapien-* *not to believe rashly is the nerves*  
*tiæ non temere credere,* *and sinews of wisdom.*

## THE SECOND CONCORD,

BETWEEN THE ADJECTIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE.

[*Adjectivum cum substantivo, &c.*]

The adjective, whether noun, pronoun, or participle, must agree with its substantive, either expressed or understood, in gender, number or case : as,

<i>Luna plena,</i>	<i>full moon.</i>
<i>Celsa populus,</i>	<i>a lofty poplar.</i>
<i>Mens sana,</i>	<i>a sound mind.</i>
<i>Malus animus,</i>	<i>a bad disposition.</i>
<i>Tuus pater,</i>	<i>thy father.</i>
<i>Tua soror,</i>	<i>thy sister.</i>
<i>Malum pomum,</i>	<i>a bad apple.</i>
<i>Bonus puer,</i>	<i>a good boy.</i>
<i>Armatus vir,</i>	<i>an armed man.</i>
<i>Ager colendus,</i>	<i>a field to be tilled.</i>

Some nouns of multitude singular, and of the feminine gender, when forming a plural idea, take an adjective plural, in the masculine gender, with a verb plural : as,

*Pars bestii objecti erant,* *part were exposed to wild beasts.*  
*Pars in crucem acti erant,* *some were crucified.*

Two or more substantives require a verb plural; and if the substantives be of different genders, the adjective shall agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter, and the feminine rather than the neuter : as,

Ego et soror boni sumus, *my sister and I are good.*  
Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt, *my father and mother are dead.*

Sometimes the adjective agrees with the last substantive : as,

Salus, liberi, fama, fortunæ, sunt *life, children, fame and riches are*  
carissimæ, *dearest.*

But in nouns without life, the neuter gender is most worthy, and in such case, though the substantives be masculine or feminine, and none of the neuter, still the adjective or relative must be put in the neuter : as,

Labor, voluptasque dissimilia na- *labor and pleasure, things dissimi-*  
tura, societate quadam inter se *lar by nature, are joined by a*  
juncta sunt, *certain alliance with each other.*  
Divitiæ, decus et gloria in oculis *riches, honor and glory are placed*  
sita sunt, *before your eyes.*  
Arcus et calami fuerunt bona, *the bow and arrows are good which*  
quæ fregisti, *thou hast broken.*

If some are with, and some without life, either the neuter gender or the gender of those with life may be used : as,

Jane, fac æternos pacem pacis- *Janus, make peace and the minis-*  
que ministros, *ters of peace eternal.*

Adjectives are sometimes used for adverbs : as,

Læti pacem agitabamus, *we gladly observed peace.*

The word *person*, or *persons*, is frequently understood, and then the adjective is put in the masculine gender : as,

Boni sunt rari, *good persons are scarce.*

The word *thing*, *duty*, *business*, is frequently understood, and then the adjective is put in the neuter gender, to agree with *negotium*, *officium*, &c., as,

Meum est, *it is my duty, or property.*  
Multa me impediunt, *many things hinder me.*

## THE THIRD CONCORD,

BETWEEN THE RELATIVE AND ITS ANTECEDENT.

[Relativum cum antecedente, &amp;c.]

The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person : as,

Vir qui,	<i>the man who.</i>
Milites qui pugnant,	<i>the soldiers who fight.</i>
Puella quæ,	<i>the girl who.</i>
Mulieres quæ cantant,	<i>the women who sing.</i>
Negotium quod,	<i>the business which.</i>
Negotia quæ me impediunt,	<i>the things which hinder me.</i>

The latter substantive is sometimes expressed, and the antecedent understood : as,

Urbem quam statuo vestra est, *the city which I build is yours.*

Sometimes the antecedent is understood in a possessive pronoun : as,

Nec meam epistolam legis qui te *nor dost thou read my letter who*  
amo, *love thee.*

If the relative has more than one antecedent of different genders, it is subject to the same rules as the adjective.

An adjective placed between two substantives, or a relative between two antecedents, of different genders, may agree with either of them, but more generally by attraction with the substantive or antecedent next which they are placed : as,

Urbs quod vocatur Latium,	<i>the city which is called Latium.</i>
Paupertas mihi onus visum vel visa est,	<i>poverty seems a burthen to me.</i>
Est locus in carcere quod Tul- lianum appellatur,	<i>there is a place in the prison which is called the Tullianum.</i>
Globus quæ terra dicitur,	<i>the globe which is called the earth.</i>

When *that* may be turned into *which*, it is a relative pronoun ; when not, it is a conjunction ; which is rendered in Latin by *quod* or *ut* : as,

Gaudeo quod v. ut, tu vales, *I am glad that thou art well.*  
Jubeo ut v. quod, tu abeas, *I order thee to be gone ;*

Which sentence may be beautifully changed by suppressing *quod*, or *ut*, and changing the nominative into the accusative, and the verb into the infinitive mood : as, *gaudeo te valere : jubeo te abire*.

Sometimes an Infinitive mood, a clause, or part of a clause, or even an adverb with a genitive case, may be the nominative to the verb, the substantive to the adjective, or the antecedent to the relative ; and, in such case, the adjective or relative agreeing with the synthetical clause, must be put in the neuter gender : as,

Mentiri non est legitimum,	<i>to lie is not lawful.</i>
Fraudare non est tutum,	<i>to cheat is not safe.</i>
Docere alios docet doctores,	<i>to teach others teaches the teachers.</i>
Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello,	<i>some of the men fell in war.</i>
Divitias amare noli quod omnium est sordissimum,	<i>be unwilling to love riches which is the most sordid of all things.</i>
In tempore veni quod omnium rerum est primum,	<i>I came in time, which is the chief of all things.</i>

If the relative refer to two or more clauses, it must be put in the plural number : as,

Tu multum dormis et sæpe potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica,	<i>thou sleepest much and drinkest often, both of which are destructive to the body.</i>
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## THE FOURTH CONCORD.

[Excipiuntur quæ in eodem casu, &c.]

Nouns signifying the same persons or things, are put in the same case : as,

Deus est summum bonum,	<i>God is the chief good.</i>
Ego sum puer,	<i>I am a boy.</i>
Victoria, Britannicæ regina, Alberti sponsa,	<i>Victoria, queen of Britain, wife of Albert.</i>
Incedo rex,	<i>I strut a king.</i>
Pater vir amat me puerum,	<i>my father a man loves me a boy.</i>
Ira est furor,	<i>anger is madness.</i>
Cupio me non mendacem putari,	<i>I wish that I may not be supposed a liar.</i>
Bythinia est vestra provincia,	<i>Bythinia is your province.</i>

## GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

[Quum duo substantiva, &amp;c.]

## RULE FIRST.

One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the genitive case : as,

Fortuna belli,	<i>the fortune of war.</i>
Victoriæ præmium,	<i>the reward of victory.</i>
Fratris liber,	<i>the brother's book.</i>
Flos ætatis,	<i>the flower of life.</i>
Pater urbis,	<i>the father of the city.</i>
Gaudium vitæ,	<i>the joy of life.</i>

This genitive is sometimes turned into a dative : as,

Pater urbi,	<i>a father for the city ;</i>
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And in many instances in authors, datives are put for genitives.

[Adjectivum in neutro genere, &amp;c.]

Adjectives of the neuter gender assume the nature of substantives, and govern a genitive case : as,

Paululum pecuniæ,	<i>a little money.</i>
Multum auri,	<i>much gold.</i>
Hoc noctis,	<i>this night.</i>
Id operis,	<i>that work.</i>

Some verbal substantives govern the same case as the verbs from which they come : as,

Domum reditionis spe sublata,	<i>the hope of returning home being taken away.</i>
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[Laus, vituperium, &amp;c.]

## RULE SECOND.

Nouns importing praise or dispraise, are put in the ablative or genitive : as,

Vir summa pietate, v. summæ pietatis,	<i>a man of extreme piety.</i>
Puer virtute ac fide, v. virtutis fidei,	<i>a boy of virtue and fidelity.</i>
Virgo eximiæ pulchritudinis, v. eximia pulchritudine,	<i>A virgin of excessive beauty.</i>
Brevis ævi animal,	<i>an animal of a short age.</i>
Vir nulla fide,	<i>a man of no fidelity.</i>

## GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

[Adjectiva quæ desiderium, &amp;c.]

## RULE THIRD.

Adjectives which signify various sensations of the mind, as, desire, knowledge, care, fear, guilt, and the contrary, govern a genitive case : as,

Cupidus gloriæ,	<i>desirous of glory.</i>
Peritus antiquitatis,	<i>versed in antiquity.</i>
Peritus rei militaris,	<i>skilful in military affairs.</i>
Memor præteriti,	<i>mindful of the past.</i>
Dubius animi,	<i>doubtful in mind.</i>
Alieni appetens, sui profusus,	<i>desirous of another's property, lavish of his own.</i>
Ignarus suorum malorum,	<i>ignorant of his misfortunes.</i>
Avidus pecuniæ,	<i>greedy of money.</i>

Also verbal adjectives in *ax*, govern a genitive : as,

Andax animi,	<i>bold of mind.</i>
Sagax rerum,	<i>wise in affairs.</i>
Tenax propositi,	<i>firm of purpose.</i>
Capax docendi,	<i>capable of learning.</i>
Dicax honorum,	<i>talkative of honors.</i>
Edax rerum,	<i>consuming of things.</i>
Mendax veri,	<i>false of truth.</i>
Vorax cibi,	<i>voracious of food.</i>
Spernax lethi,	<i>careless of death.</i>
Ferax pomorum,	<i>fruitful of apples.</i>

The following also govern a genitive case : as,

Modicus pecuniæ,	<i>moderate of money.</i>
Potens lyræ,	<i>expert in the lyre.</i>
Victus animi,	<i>vanquished in mind.</i>
Vetus regnandi,	<i>stale of ruling.</i>
Vanus veri,	<i>void of truth.</i>
Fidens animi,	<i>bold of heart.</i>
Nimius imperii,	<i>excessive of power.</i>
Serus studiorum,	<i>late of studies.</i>
Purus sceleris,	<i>clear of crime.</i>
Præceps animi,	<i>hasty of mind.</i>
Æger animi,	<i>sick of mind.</i>
Vitæ dubius,	<i>dubious of life.</i>
Certus eundi,	<i>determined on going.</i>
Invidus laudis,	<i>envious of praise</i>
Culpæ exsors,	<i>without participation of crime.</i>

Timidus mortis,  
 Inscius futuri,  
 Oblitus sui,  
 Trepidus rerum,  
 Anxius sui,  
 Virtutis expers,  
 Temporis providus,  
 Compos voti,  
 Amicorum negligens,  
 Sanguinis insons,  
 Studiosus sylvarum,  
 Cæcus futuri,  
 Diversus morum,  
 Prodigus æris,  
 Reus furti,  
 Promptus belli,  
 Præstans animi,  
 Ignarus oppidi,

*fearful of death.*  
*ignorant of futurity.*  
*forgetful of himself.*  
*fearful of affairs.*  
*careful of himself.*  
*destitute of virtue.*  
*provident of time.*  
*master of one's desire.*  
*negligent of friends.*  
*guiltless of blood.*  
*fond of woods.*  
*blind of futurity.*  
*different in manners.*  
*prodigal of money.*  
*accused of theft.*  
*prompt in war.*  
*excellent of mind.*  
*ignorant of the town.*

Cardinal and ordinal adjectives take prepositions with their respective government : as,

Primus a Catone,  
 Alter ab illo,  
 Tertius inter multos,  
 Unus ex amicis,

*the first after Cato.*  
*the next from him.*  
*the third amongst many.*  
*one of the friends.*

Also comparatives and superlatives admit of the same construction ; as,

Doctior ex iis,  
 Sapientissimus inter eos,  
 Primus de grege,  
 Fortior ante omnes,

*the more learned of them.*  
*the wisest among them.*  
*the first of the flock.*  
*braver before all others.*

[Adjectiva quibus commodum, &c.]

#### RULE FOURTH.

Adjectives signifying advantage, likeness, pleasure, submission, or the contrary, or taking the sign *to* or *for* after them, govern a dative case : as,

Cæsarea mihi perjucunda est.

*the Island of Jersey is very agreeable to me.*

Commodus mihi,

*convenient to me.*

Utilis nobis,

*useful to us.*

Malus mihi,

*bad for me.*

Similis patri,	<i>like the father.</i>
Gratus mihi,	<i>agreeable to me.</i>
Dispar matri,	<i>unlike the mother.</i>
Carus omnibus,	<i>dear to all.</i>
Gens inimica mihi,	<i>a nation hostile to me.</i>
Odiosus pueris,	<i>hateful to boys.</i>
Opportunus injuriæ,	<i>exposed to injury.</i>
Salutaris nobis,	<i>salutary to us.</i>
Incommodus natæ,	<i>inconvenient to the daughter.</i>
Aptus equis,	<i>fit for horses.</i>
Bonus felixque tuis,	<i>good and propitious to thine own.</i>
Proclivis lucro,	<i>inclined to gain.</i>

Some of these which signify likeness, may also govern a genitive, as,

Dissimilis sui,	<i>unlike himself.</i>
Pares nostri,	<i>like us.</i>
Par hujus,	<i>like this man.</i>

*Idoneus, signis, proclivis, piger, velocæ, assuetus, opportunus, rudis, natus, commodus, utilis, expositus, vehemens, aptus*, and the contrary, with many others, may be joined with the preposition *ad* to an accusative case : as,

Proclivis ad morbum,	<i>inclined to disease.</i>
Napoleo natus fuit ad bellum,	<i>Napoleon was born for war.</i>
Commodus ad rem,	<i>fit for the matter.</i>
Utilis ad patriam,	<i>useful to the country.</i>
Aptus ad usum,	<i>fit for use.</i>
Propensus ad misericordiam,	<i>prone to mercy.</i>
Fortis ad arma,	<i>brave for arms.</i>
Supplex ad omnes,	<i>suppliant to all.</i>

*Communis, alienis, immunis*, may govern a genitive or a dative, or even an ablative, with a preposition : as,

Communis nostrum, v. nobis,	<i>common to us.</i>
Communis mihi tecum,	<i>common to me with thee.</i>
Alienus à me,	<i>foreign to me.</i>
Ab nostra familia alienus,	<i>distant from our family.</i>
Immunibus omnibus,	<i>free to all.</i>
Ab injuria immunis,	<i>free from injury.</i>

[Verbalia in *bilis*, et Participialia in *dus*, &c.]

#### RULE FIFTH.

Verbal adjectives in *bilis* taken passively, and participles in *dus*, require a dative : as,



Formidabilis v. formidandus hosti,	<i>to be feared by the enemy.</i>
Flebilis v. flendus omnibus,	<i>to be wept by all.</i>
Lucus erat penetrabilis nulli astro,	<i>the grove was penetrable by no star.</i>
Fugiendus mihi,	<i>to be avoided by me.</i>
Amabilis omnibus,	<i>to be loved by all.</i>
Mercabilis cuivis,	<i>to be purchased by any one.</i>

[Magnitudinis mensura, &c.]

RULE SIXTH.

The measure of magnitude is put after adjectives in the accusative or ablative, not so frequently in the genitive case : as,

Rivus pedes vel pedibus quindecim latus,	<i>a lake fifteen feet broad.</i>
Tignum longum triginta pedes vel pedibus vel pedum,	<i>a beam thirty feet long.</i>
Liber crassus sex uncias vel unciis,	<i>a book six inches thick.</i>

But the distance of place is generally put in the accusative, seldom in the ablative : as,

Aberam octo milia (raro) milibus passuum,	<i>I was distant eight miles.</i>
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Some adjectives and participles in imitation of the Greeks, take an accusative after them, the preposition *secundum* being understood : as,

Nudus membra,	<i>bare as to his limbs.</i>
Crines ornatus,	<i>decked as to his hair.</i>
Inflatus venas,	<i>inflated as to his veins.</i>
Os humerosque Deo similis,	<i>like a god as to his countenance and his shoulders.</i>

[Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.]

RULE SEVENTH.

Adjectives signifying plenty or want, govern an ablative or genitive : as,

Domus servis plena superbis,	<i>a house full of arrogant servants.</i>
Animus amoris vel amore plenus,	<i>a mind full of love.</i>
Vita plena voluptate vel voluptatis,	<i>a life full of pleasure.</i>
Loculi vacui pecunia vel pecuniæ,	<i>pockets void of money.</i>
Opum dives,	<i>rich in wealth.</i>
Laminis orbus,	<i>deprived of an eye.</i>
Metu vacuus,	<i>void of fear.</i>

## RULE EIGHTH.

*Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, fretus, liber*, and some other adjectives, require an ablative case : as,

<i>Dignus odio,</i>	<i>worthy of hatred.</i>
<i>Indignus amore,</i>	<i>unworthy of love.</i>
<i>Præditus imperio,</i>	<i>vested with empire.</i>
<i>Captus oculis,</i>	<i>blind ; or, taken in the eyes.</i>
<i>Contentus parvo,</i>	<i>content with little.</i>
<i>Extorris patriâ,</i>	<i>banished from his country.</i>
<i>Liber omni curâ,</i>	<i>free from every care.</i>

Some of these may also govern a genitive : as,

<i>Dignus honoris,</i>	<i>worthy of honor.</i>
<i>Captus animi,</i>	<i>taken in mind.</i>
<i>Liber laborum,</i>	<i>free from labors.</i>
<i>Patriæ extorris,</i>	<i>banished his country.</i>

[Comparativa cum exponuntur per *quam*, &c.]

## RULE NINTH.

Comparatives with the sign *than* after them, require an ablative : as,

<i>Majus tormentum invidiâ,</i>	<i>a greater torment than envy.</i>
<i>Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum,</i>	<i>silver is less value than gold, gold than virtues.</i>
<i>Frigidior glacie,</i>	<i>colder than ice.</i>
<i>Somno mollior herba,</i>	<i>grass softer than sleep.</i>
<i>Tu es doctior me,</i>	<i>thou art more learned than I.</i>

This rule may be resolved by expressing *quam* : as,

<i>Tu es doctior quam ego,</i>	<i>thou art more learned than I.</i>
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Comparatives and superlatives admit of another ablative, signifying the measure of exceeding : as,

<i>Tu es altior me, vel quam ego,</i>	<i>thou art taller than I by three inches.</i>
<i>tribus unciiis,</i>	
<i>Ille altissimus horum est uno pede,</i>	<i>he is the tallest of them by one foot.</i>

*Tanto, quanto, eo, quo, natu, ætate*, are joined to comparatives and superlatives : as,

<i>Tanto mihi negotium jucundius</i>	<i>by so much pleasanter the affair to me,</i>
<i>quanto longius,</i>	<i>by so much longer.</i>
<i>Quanto doctior, tanto submissior,</i>	<i>by how much the more learned, by so much the more unassuming.</i>
<i>Quo delictum majus, eo poena tardior,</i>	<i>by how much greater the crime, by so much slower the punishment.</i>

Also nouns of diversity take an ablative, generally with the preposition *a* or *ab* : as,

Diversus ab illo, *different from him.*

*Opus* and *usus* require an ablative : as,

Auro opus est mihi,	<i>I have need of gold.</i>
Nihil opus est certamine,	<i>there is no need of contention.</i>
Auxilio usus erat,	<i>there was need of assistance.</i>

*Opus* and *usus* are often used indeclinably : as,

Dicis nummos mihi opus esse,	<i>you say that money is wanting to me.</i>
Patri est usus tuo consilio,	<i>my father has need of thy counsel.</i>

Also adjectives, and even substantives, govern an ablative of the manner or form : as,

Pallidus irâ,	<i>pale with anger.</i>
Incurvus senectute,	<i>bent by old age.</i>
Trepidus morte futurâ,	<i>terrified with future death.</i>
Nomine Grammaticus,	<i>a grammarian by name.</i>
Parens naturâ,	<i>a parent by nature.</i>
Hibernicus origine,	<i>an Irishman by origin.</i>
Præceptor consilio,	<i>a preceptor by counsel.</i>
Anglicanus patriâ,	<i>an Englishman by country.</i>
Re barbarus,	<i>a barbarian in effect.</i>

[*Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, &c.*]

#### RULE TENTH.

The genitive of substantive pronouns is used when passion is signified : as,

Illa languet desiderio tui,	<i>she languishes with the desire of thee.</i>
Amor tui,	<i>the love of thee.</i>
Memoria nostri,	<i>the remembrance of us, i. e. amongst others.</i>
Imago mei,	<i>the image of me.</i>

*Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*, are used when possession is signified : as,

Meus liber,	<i>my book.</i>
Tua memoria,	<i>thy memory, i. e. of things.</i>
Sua imago,	<i>his image, i. e. in his possession..</i>

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

[Verba accusandi, damnandi, monendi, absolvendi, &amp;c.]

## RULE ELEVENTH.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, advising and acquitting, govern a genitive signifying the crime, cause, &c., as,

Accuso te furti,	<i>I accuse thee of theft.</i>
Damnaris homicidii,	<i>thou art condemned of murder.</i>
Monebat me periculi,	<i>he warned me of danger.</i>
Condemnati sumus inertiae,	<i>we have been condemned of indolence.</i>
Absolutus sum criminis,	<i>I have been acquitted of the crime.</i>

This genitive is frequently turned into an ablative, either with or without a preposition : as,

Puro te hâc culpâ,	<i>I clear thee of this fault.</i>
De periculo isto præmonitus est,	<i>he has been forewarned of the danger.</i>
Condemnatus sum crimine proditionis,	<i>I have been condemned of the crime of treason.</i>

*Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo,* and the superlative degree, are joined to such verbs, in the ablative case only : as,

Accusatur de nullo crimine,	<i>he is accused of no crime.</i>
Absolutus sum aliis criminibus,	<i>I am acquitted of other crimes.</i>
Accusatus es furti, an stupri, an utroque vel de utroque,	<i>whether hast thou been accused of theft, or adultery, or of both ?</i>
Ambobus, vel de ambobus,	<i>of both.</i>
Neutro, vel de neutro,	<i>of neither.</i>

*Satago, misereor* and *miseresco*, govern a genitive : as,

Rerum suarum satagit,	<i>he is busy about his own affairs.</i>
Miserere tantorum laborum,	<i>pity such labors.</i>
Miserescite hujus,	<i>compassionate this man.</i>

*Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor*, admit either a genitive or an accusative : as,

Oblitus est contumeliæ,	<i>he forgot the affront.</i>
Reminiscor historiæ,	<i>I recollect the history.</i>
Memini hæc,	<i>I remember these things.</i>
Hujus meritum in me recordor,	<i>I recollect his kindness to me.</i>

*Potior* governs either a genitive or an ablative : as,

Populus Romanus potitus est regni vel regno,	<i>the Roman people possessed the kingdom.</i>
Milites potiti sunt armorum vel armis,	<i>the soldiers possessed the arms.</i>

## [Omne verbum, &amp;c.]

## RULE TWELFTH.

Every verb admits a genitive case of the name of a town, generally with the sign *at*, in which an action takes place, provided it be of the first or second declension, and of the singular number; but if the name of the town be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative : as,

Educatus sum Lutetiæ,	<i>I have been educated at Paris.</i>
Corinthi docebat,	<i>he taught at Corinth.</i>
Alexander Babylone mortuus est,	<i>Alexander died in Babylon.</i>
Athenis Codrus regnavit,	<i>Codrus reigned at Athens.</i>

These genitives, *humi*, *domi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, take the form of proper names : as,

Procumbit humi,	<i>he falls on the ground.</i>
Gloria et domi militiæque cognita est,	<i>glory was acknowledged at home and abroad.</i>
Fortiter actum est belli domique,	<i>it was bravely transacted abroad and at home.</i>

After verbs signifying motion to a place, the place is generally put in the accusative, without a preposition : as,

Eboricum rediit,	<i>he returned to York.</i>
Romam misimus,	<i>we sent to Rome.</i>
Carthaginem navigavit,	<i>he sailed to Carthage.</i>
Volavi Londinum,	<i>I flew to London.</i>

*Domus* and *rus* are used in the same manner : as,

Eo rus,	<i>I go to the country.</i>
Reddite domum,	<i>return home.</i>

After verbs signifying motion from a place, the place is generally put in the ablative, without a preposition : as,

Româ profectus sum,	<i>I set out from Rome.</i>
Lutetiâ abivi,	<i>I went from Paris.</i>

Appellative nouns generally take a preposition : as,

Ruit ad arma,	<i>he rushes to arms.</i>
Fugit ad libros,	<i>he flies to the books.</i>
Tendit manus ad ripas,	<i>he stretches his hands to the banks.</i>

## VERBS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

[Imprimis verba et omnia verba, &amp;c.]

## RULE THIRTEENTH.

First *parco*, *ignosco* and *indulgeo*, always govern a dative ; and also all verbs taking the sign *to* or *for* after them ; and verbs of giving, restoring, promising, paying, confiding, commanding, obeying, opposing, comparing, threatening and being angry, govern a dative : as,

*Parco tibi,*  
*Ignosco puero,*  
*Indulgeo fratri,*  
*Deus dedit homini rationem,*  
*Reddite me amicis,*  
*Polliceor tibi hoc,*  
*Pecuniam tibi solvam,*  
*Fidebat mihi,*  
*Imperasne mihi?*  
*Pareo tibi,*  
*Repugnabat Ciceroni,*  
*Tibi me comparat,*  
*Cui minatur?*  
*Fratri meo irascor,*

*I spare thee.*  
*I pardon the boy.*  
*I indulge my brother.*  
*God gave reason to man.*  
*restore me to my friends.*  
*I promise thee this.*  
*I will pay thee the money.*  
*he relied on me.*  
*dost thou command me?*  
*I obey thee.*  
*he opposed Cicero.*  
*he compares me to thee.*  
*whom does he threaten?*  
*I am angry with my brother.*

But *juzo*, *lædo*, *delecto*, *jubeo*, *rego* and *gubernao* govern an accusative : as,

*Fortuna me juvat,*  
*Hoc te lædet,*  
*Id me delectat,*  
*Jubeo te,*  
*Puer regit matrem,*  
*Navim gubernao,*

*fortune assists me.*  
*this will injure thee.*  
*that delights me.*  
*I order thee.*  
*the boy rules his mother.*  
*I direct the ship.*

*Tempero* and *moderor* admit either a dative or accusative : as,

*Temperat aquæ vel aquam,*  
*Moderare iræ vel iram,*

*he tempers the water.*  
*govern thine anger.*

Also verbs compounded with *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *antè*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *malè*, *benè* and *satis*, govern a dative case : as,

*Bellum prædixit nobis,*  
*Admisit tibi venenum,*  
*Malum mihi conscivit,*  
*Ætas succedit ætati,*  
*Pecuniam acquitati anteposit,*

*he foretold war to us.*  
*he administered poison to thee.*  
*he planned out evil for me.*  
*age succeeds age.*  
*he prefers money to equity.*

Virtuti omnia postfer,  
Nihil mihi obstat,  
Inverto hoc tibi,  
Intermanebo amicis,  
Maledicit omnibus,  
Deus vobis benefaciat,  
Satisfacit domino,

*postpone all things for virtue.  
nothing can hinder me.  
I turn this to thee.  
I will remain among friends.  
he slanders all.  
may God bless you.  
he satisfies his master.*

But these compounds of *præ* govern an accusative ;—  
*præeo, præcurro, prævinco, præverto and præcedo.*

Verbs admitting a direct and indirect regimen, may also govern an ablative of the instrument, the manner, or the means ; that is, the one verb may govern three cases : as,  
Hanc rosam tibi carpo manu *with my hand I pluck this rose*  
meâ, *for thee.*

*Sum* for *habeo* governs a dative case : as,

Est mihi frater, *I have a brother.*  
Nobis sunt libri, *we have books.*  
Tibi dum anima est, spes est, *whilst thou hast life thou hast hope.*

All the compounds of *sum*, except *possum*, govern a dative : as,

Omnia illi desunt cui pecunia *all things are wanting to him to*  
deest, *whom money is wanting.*

*Sum, do, duco, habeo, tribuo, verito, venio, relinquo, mitto*, may govern two datives, one of the person, and another of the thing : as,

Hæc tibi sunt odio, *these things are a hatred to thee.*  
Hoc tibi dedi pignori amoris, *I gave this as a pledge of love to*  
*thee.*  
Fistulam hanc mihi dono dedit, *he gave this pipe to me as a*  
*gift.*  
Misit mihi muneri hos libros, *he sent these books as a present to*  
*me.*

These datives, *mihi, tibi, sibi*, are used for the sake of elegance : as,

Tuo tibi baculo te verberabo, *I will beat thee with thy own club.*

### [Verba Transitiva, &c.]

#### RULE FOURTEENTH.

Transitive verbs, whether of an active or deponent form, govern an accusative : as,

Amo fratrem,  
Legis librum,  
Loquitur verbum,

*I love my brother.  
thou readest thy book.  
he speaks a word.*

Certain neuter verbs also admit of an accusative of a noun bearing a near relation to the verb by which they are governed : as,

Vivo vitam,  
Moriō mortem,  
Curro cursum,  
Somnium somniavi,

*I live a life.  
I die a death.  
I run a race.  
I have dreamed a dream.*

[Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, celandi, &c.]

Verbs of asking, teaching, clothing and concealing, govern a double accusative, one of the person, and another of the thing : as,

Roga patrem pecuniam,  
Doce me musicen,  
Induo me calceos,  
Matrem sententiam meam  
celabo,

*ask money of your father.  
teach me music.  
I put shoes on me.  
I will conceal from my mother  
my sentiment.*

Verbs of asking and clothing sometimes change the accusative of the person into a dative or an ablative : as,

Veniam oremus ab ipso, *let us ask pardon of him.*  
Induo te tunicā vel tibi tunicam, *I clothe thee with thy tunic.*

The passive of these verbs admit of an accusative : as,

Doceris grammaticam, *thou art taught grammar.*  
Rogor sententiam meam, *I am asked my sentiment.*

[Verba accipiendi, &c.]

#### RULE FIFTEENTH.

Verbs of being distant, delivering, removing, or taking, or signifying separation, govern an ablative, and are generally compounded with the prepositions *a* or *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, some of which may be turned into a dative : as,

Bello liberati sunt, *they are freed from war.*  
Hunc a tuis aris arcebis, *thou wilt drive this man from thy altars.*

Mihi accipe hanc fistulam, *receive this pipe from me.*  
Demitto mihi hanc molestiam, *take this trouble from me.*

#### RULE SIXTEENTH.

Nouns signifying a continuation of time, and answering to the question *how long?* are generally put in the accusa-



tive, sometimes in the ablative : those signifying a part of time, and answering to the question *when?* are generally put in the ablative, sometimes in the accusative : as,

Regnavit viginti annos,	<i>he reigned twenty years.</i>
Studui Lutetiæ quinque menses,	<i>I studied five months at Paris.</i>
Quando vidisti patrem meum?	<i>when did you see my brother?</i>
Ultimâ nocte,	<i>last night.</i>

[Quodvis verbum, &c.]

RULE SEVENTEENTH.

Any verb may admit of an ablative, signifying the instrument, the cause, or manner of an action : as,

Verbero te manu meâ,	<i>I slap thee with my hand.</i>
Scribo stylo,	<i>I write with a pen.</i>
Lachrymas gaudio,	<i>thou weepest with joy.</i>
Trepidat metu,	<i>he shudders with fear.</i>

An ablative of the cause, or manner of action, sometimes takes a preposition : as,

Baccharis præ ebrietate,	<i>you rave with drunkenness.</i>
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[Nomen pretii, &c.]

RULE EIGHTEENTH.

The noun of price is put after verbs, in the ablative case : as,

Id vitâ mercabor,	<i>I will purchase that with life.</i>
Multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea victoria stetit,	<i>that victory cost much blood and wounds.</i>
Carum est denario,	<i>it is dear for a tenth.</i>
Hic ager mihi emptus est centum minis,	<i>this field has been bought by me for a hundred pounds.</i>
Vendidi hunc canem duobus solidis,	<i>I have sold this dog for two shillings.</i>
Amicum prodidit auro,	<i>he betrayed his friend for gold.</i>
Potest muneribus emi,	<i>he or she can be bought by presents.</i>

*Paullo, villi, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio* and *duplo*, are frequently used without a substantive : as,

Constat parvo fames magno fastidium,	<i>hunger costs little, haughtiness much.</i>
Id emissem dimidio,	<i>I would have bought it for half price.</i>
Stat tibi nimio,	<i>it stands thee too much.</i>

These genitives, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque*, are put without a substantive : as,

Tanti eris aliis quanti tibi *you will be of as much value to others as to yourself.*  
 fueris,  
 Non vendo pluris quam alii, *I do not sell dearer than others.*  
 Doctrina pluris est quam divitiæ, *education is worth more than riches.*

But if the substantives be added, these genitives will be put in the ablative case : as,

Tanta mercede docuit, quanta *he taught for so much recompense as no one.*  
 nemo,  
 Minore pretio vendo quam emi, *I sell at a cheaper price than I have bought.*

The verb *valeo* may govern an accusative as well as an ablative : as,

Denarii denos æris valent, *ten-penny pieces are worth ten pieces of brass.*

These genitives, *flocçi, naucî, nihîlî, pilî, assis, hujus, tefunciî*, are peculiarly joined to verbs of appraising, or valuing : as,

Eam non flocci æstimo, *I do not esteem her a lock of wool.*  
 Te habeo naucî, *I value thee a nut shell.*  
 Nihîlî me pendit, *he regards me naught.*  
 Hujus non facio, *I care not for him.*

### [Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.]

#### RULE NINETEENTH.

Verbs of abounding, filling, loading, and the contrary, govern an ablative : as,

Abundas auro, *you abound in gold.*  
 Domos complent hominibus, *they fill the houses with men.*  
 Onerat loculos argento, *he loads his pockets with silver.*  
 Eget consilio meo, *he is in want of my counsel.*  
 Patriâ carent, *they are in want of a country.*

Some of such verbs frequently govern a genitive : as,

Indigeo artis, *I am void of art.*  
 Egeo æris, *I am in want of money.*

## RULE TWENTIETH.

*Fungor, fruor, utor, dignor, vescor, lætor, glorior, nitor*, with their compounds, and also the verb neuter *gaudeo*, govern an ablative case : as,

*Justitiæ fungatur officiis,*

*let him discharge the duties of justice.*

*Utere tempore,*

*make use of time.*

*Vescatur pane,*

*let him live on bread.*

*Laude dignatur,*

*he is deemed worthy of praise.*

*Lætatus est fortuna sua,*

*he exults in his fortune.*

*Glorior fratre meo,*

*I rejoice in my brother.*

*Nititur litore,*

*he walks on the shore.*

*Quo nomine gaudes ?*

*in what name dost thou rejoice ?  
or, what is thy name ?*

*Prosequor, mutuo, supersedeo, communico, officio*, govern either an ablative or accusative : as,

*Te prosequor,*

*I follow thee.*

*Supersede labore,*

*cease from labor.*

*Deus ima summis mutat,*

*God changes the lowest to the highest.*

*Communicavi his,*

*I communicated with these.*

*Me beneficio effecerat,*

*he had treated me with kindness.*

*Mereor*, joined with these adverbs, *bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime*, take the preposition *de* : as,

*Bene de me meritus est,*

*he deserved well of me.*

*Meritus sum de te melius,*

*I deserved better of thee.*

*Meritus es de nobis optime,*

*thou hast deserved very well of us.*

*Meriti sunt de te male,*

*they have deserved ill of thee.*

An ablative absolute may be added to any verb : as,

*Amisso pudore virtus ruit,*

*virtue falls, modesty being lost.*

The part affected, either of body or mind, is more commonly put in the ablative, sometimes in the genitive : as,

*Omnibus artibus contremesco,*

*I tremble in all my limbs.*

*Læsus est lumine,*

*he is hurt or blind of an eye.*

*Discrucior mentis,*

*I am distracted in mind.*

*Æger sum animi et corporis,*

*I am sick in body and mind.*

[Passivis additur, &c.]

## RULE TWENTY-FIRST.

Passive verbs take an ablative of the agent, with the preposition *a* or *ab* ; which ablative, by suppressing the preposition, may be turned into a dative : as,

Doceor à patre, *vel* doceor patri, *I am taught by my father.*  
 Victus sum ab Augusto, *vel* *I have been conquered by Au-*  
 Augusto, *gustus.*

*Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio*, take a passive construction : as,

Vapulet à fratre à quo vapulo, *let him be beaten by my brother, by*  
*whom I am beaten.*  
 Venit aqua ab incolis, *water is sold by the inhabitants.*  
 Id parvo licet, *that is prized at little.*  
 Patria exulo, *I am banished from my country.*  
 Quid à me fiet ? *what will become of me ?*

[Verba monopersonalia, &c.]

RULE TWENTY-SECOND.

Monopersonal verbs have a nominative only of the third person singular, which is seldom expressed : as,

Pluit,	<i>it rains.</i>
Mingit,	<i>it misles.</i>
Grandinat,	<i>it hails.</i>
Lapidat,	<i>it rains stones.</i>
Fulgurat,	<i>it may lighten.</i>
Fulminat,	<i>it thunders.</i>
Tonat,	<i>it resounds.</i>
Lucessit,	<i>it grows light.</i>

In all these instances, *cœlum* may be considered as the nominative.

These monopersonals, *interest*, *refert* and *est*, are joined to genitives, except these ablatives feminine, *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra* and *cujus* : as,

Interest puerorum,	<i>it concerns boys.</i>
Refert patris,	<i>it concerns a father.</i>
Est matris,	<i>it behoves a mother.</i>
Non mea refert,	<i>it does not concern me.</i>
Non tua est,	<i>it is nothing to thee.</i>

These genitives are also added ; *tanti*, *quant*i, *magni*, *parvi*, *quanticunque*, *tantidem* : as,

Tanti mea id refert,	<i>that relates so much to my interest.</i>
Magni est quibuscum vivis,	<i>it concerns thee much with whom thou livest.</i>
Vestri parvi interest,	<i>it does not much concern thee.</i>

These monopersonals require a dative : as,

Accidit,	contingit,	constat,	confert,
competit,	conducit,	convenit,	placet,
displicet,	dolet,	expedit,	evenit,
liquet,	libet,	licet,	nocet,
obest,	prodest,	præstat,	patet,
stat,	restat,	benefit,	malefit,
satisfit,	superest,	sufficit,	vacat.

*Attinet, pertinet* and *spectat*, take an accusative, with the preposition *ad* : as,

Nihil ad me attinet,	<i>it is nothing to me.</i>
Pertinet ad te,	<i>it belongs to thee.</i>
Id curare ad te spectat,	<i>it belongs to thee to take care of that.</i>

*Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet* and *piget*, govern an accusative with a genitive : as,

Pœnitet me culpæ,	<i>it repents me of my fault, or, I am sorry for my fault.</i>
Tædet me vitæ,	<i>I am weary of life, or, it tires me of life.</i>
Aliorum te miseret,	<i>it grieves thee for others, or, thou pitiest others.</i>
Fratris me pudet pigetque,	<i>I am ashamed and sorry for my brother.</i>

Monopersonals of the passive voice, are elegantly taken with agents of all persons, singularly and plurally : as,

Pugnatum est à me,	<i>it was fought by me.</i>
" à te,	" <i>by thee.</i>
" à nobis,	" <i>by us.</i>
" à vobis,	" <i>by you.</i>
" ab illis,	" <i>by them.</i>

Participles, gerunds and supines, govern the same cases as the verbs they come from : as,

Docens pueros,	<i>teaching boys.</i>
Tempus est legendi lectiones,	<i>it is time to read lessons.</i>
Auxit imperium parcendo victis,	<i>he increased the empire by sparing the conquered.</i>
Ibat Londinum emptum libros,	<i>he went to London to buy books.</i>

*Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, require an ablative, and sometimes take a preposition : as,

Natus est parentibus imprimis illustribus,	<i>he is born of most illustrious parents.</i>
Majoribus prognatus	<i>descended of ancestors.</i>
Nobili stirpe satus,	<i>sprung of noble stock.</i>
Immortali animo cretus,	<i>generated of immortal mind.</i>
Parvo animo creatus,	<i>created of little mind.</i>
A Diis ortus,	<i>descended of the gods.</i>
Quo patre editus?	<i>of what father brought forth?</i>
Flos è sanguine ortus,	<i>a flower risen from blood.</i>

*Exosus*, *perosus* and *pertæsus*, when active, govern an accusative case : as,

<i>Exosus</i> pecuniam,	<i>detesting money.</i>
<i>Perosus</i> studium,	<i>hating study.</i>
<i>Pertæsus</i> vitam,	<i>weary of life.</i>

*Exosus* and *perosus*, passively, require a dative : as,

<i>Exosus</i> homini,	<i>detested by man.</i>
<i>Perosus</i> mihi,	<i>hated by me.</i>

### [Verba Infinitivi, &c.]

The latter of two verbs coming together, is put in the Infinitive mood : as,

<i>Cupio</i> scire,	<i>I wish to know.</i>
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### PRIUS SUPINUM.

The English of an Infinitive mood active, coming after verbs signifying motion, as going, coming, must be put either in the first supine, as,

<i>Ivit Londinum emptum</i> libros,	<i>he went to London to buy books,</i>
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Or with the gerund in *di*, as,

<i>Ivit Londinum emendi</i> libros,	
<i>vel causa emendorum</i> librorum,	

Or with the relative *qui*, *quæ*, &c., with the Potential : as,

<i>Ivit Londinum qui</i> <i>emat</i> libros,
--

Or with the conjunction *ut*, with the Potential : as,

<i>Ivit Londinum ut</i> <i>emat</i> libros.
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## POSTERUS SUPINUM.

The English of the Infinitive mood passive *to be*, coming after verbs of motion, must be rendered by the conjunction *ut*, with the Potential : as,

Pueri veniunt ad scholam ut boys come to school to be instructed.

The English of an Infinitive mood active, after any tense of the verb *sum*, must be put in the future in *rus* : as,

Quando sis tibi electurus socios, when thou art to choose companions for thyself.

The English of the Infinitive mood passive, coming after any tense of the verb *sum*, must be put in the future participle in *dus* : as,

Bonitas dei est laudanda, the goodness of God is to be praised.

The English of the Infinitive mood signifying the end, or express purpose, must be made by the gerund in *dum*, or the Potential mood with *ut*, or the relative *qui*, &c. : as,

Conducit milites ad dimicandum he hired soldiers to fight his prælium suum, *vel*, ut dimicarent prælium suum, *vel*, qui dimicarent prælium suum,

By suppressing *decet* or *oportet*, the gerund in *dum* is frequently put absolute, with the verb *est*; and also, when necessity is signified, it may be run through all the persons, singularly and plurally, in the passive form, governing the dative case of the agent : as,

Legendum est mihi hos libros,	<i>I must read these books.</i>
<i>vel</i> , tibi, “	<i>thou</i> , “
“ sibi, “	<i>he</i> , “
“ nobis, “	<i>we</i> , “
“ vobis, “	<i>you</i> , “
“ illis, “	<i>they</i> . “

## GERUNDIA IN *DI*.

When the English of the Infinitive mood active comes next after any of these substantives, viz., *studium*, *causa*, *tempus*, *gratia*, *spēs*, *opportunitas*, *modus*, *ratio*, *potestas*,

*licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido* and *locus*, or after an adjective which would govern a genitive case, it must be put in the gerund in *di*: as,

Causa emendi libros,	<i>for the sake of buying books.</i>
Tempus eundi,	<i>the time of going.</i>
Spes obtinendi,	<i>the hope of obtaining.</i>
Cupidus docendi,	<i>desirous of teaching.</i>

The English of an Infinitive mood passive, coming after an adjective, must be put either in the latter supine, as,

Vir est difficilis inventu,	<i>the man is hard to be found.</i>
Parentes sunt digni amatu,	<i>parents are worthy to be loved.</i>

Or by the relative *qui*, or the conjunction *ut*, with the Potential: as,

Puer est dignus qui ametur,	<i>the boy is worthy to be loved.</i>
<i>vel, ut ametur,</i>	

The English of the Infinitive mood active, coming after adjectives signifying fitness, likeness, &c., must be made by *qui* or *ut* with the Potential: as,

Ille est indignus qui vivat,	<i>that man is unworthy to live.</i>
<i>vel, ut vivat,</i>	

The English of an Infinitive mood active, coming after an adjective which governs an accusative with *ad*, must be rendered by the gerund in *dum*: as,

Multi sunt prompti ad rogandum,	<i>many are ready to ask.</i>
Paratus ad legendum,	<i>ready to read.</i>
Natus ad dimicandum,	<i>born for fighting.</i>

The English participle in *ing*, coming after a preposition, verb or adjective, which govern an ablative, must be put in the gerund in *do*: as,

Pertæsus dicendo,	<i>weary with speaking.</i>
Occupatus legendo,	<i>employed with reading.</i>
Discat sapientiam ex obser-	<i>he can learn wisdom from ob-</i>
vando eos,	<i>serving these.</i>
Liberavit patriam dimicando,	<i>he freed his country by fighting.</i>



GERUNDIA IN *DUM*.

The English of the participle in *ing*, coming after any preposition governing an accusative case, must be put in the gerund in *dum* : as,

Inter reddendum lectiones,	<i>at reading lessons.</i>
Inter lavandum,	<i>at washing.</i>
Ob dimicandum,	<i>on account of fighting.</i>
Inter edendum,	<i>at eating.</i>

The English participle in *ing*, is sometimes beautifully rendered by a verbal substantive : as,

Oblatio divitiarum dimicatione, *the taking away of riches by fighting.*

## [Vertuntur gerundii voces, &amp;c.]

These gerunds, which are according to the former rules, may be turned into participles, agreeing with the nouns they pertain to : as,

Voluntas præstantorum omnium, *the desire of excelling all.*

The participle in *ing*, after *from*, *for*, *lest* and *that*, may be elegantly rendered by the Potential with the conjunction *ne* : as,

Providentia Dei præservat nos *the providence of God keeps us*  
ne pereamus, *from perishing.*

The English participle in *ing*, coming after a verb signifying motion, is rendered by the first supine ; as,

Ivit venatum,	<i>he went hunting.</i>
Illa venit visum,	<i>she came visiting.</i>

The participle in *ing*, after verbs signifying to desist, leave off, or give over, is rendered by the Infinitive mood of its proper verb : as,

Qui desinat agere mala,	<i>he that can leave off doing evil things.</i>
Ne desinas facere bene,	<i>do not leave off doing well.</i>
Sapiens nunquam desinit discere,	<i>a wise man never leaves off learning.</i>

## CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

Some adverbs of time, place and quantity, govern a genitive : *Of place* : viz., ubi, ubinam, nusquam, eo, longè, quo, ubivis, huccine : as,

Ubi terrarum ?	<i>where on earth ?</i>
Ubinam gentium ?	<i>where of nations ?</i>
Nusquam loci,	<i>nowhere.</i>
Eo dignitatis,	<i>to that state of dignity.</i>
Longè latèque locorum,	<i>far and wide of places.</i>
Quo locorum ?	<i>where of places.</i>

*Of time* : viz., nunc, tunc, tum, interea, pridie, postridie : as,

Nunc dierum,	<i>now of days.</i>
Tunc annorum,	<i>then of years.</i>
Interea temporis,	<i>meanwhile.</i>
Pridie ejus diei,	<i>the day before that day.</i>
Postridie illius diei,	<i>the day after that day.</i>

*Of quantity* : viz., parum, sat, satis, abunde : as,

Parum auri,	<i>little gold.</i>
Sat argenti,	<i>enough of silver.</i>
Sotis aquæ,	<i>enough of water.</i>
Verborum abunde,	<i>abundant of words.</i>
Lucis nimis,	<i>too much light.</i>

Some adverbs govern the same case as the nouns or prepositions from which they are derived : as,

Utilius mihi,	<i>more usefully to me.</i>
Tibi obviam ivit,	<i>he went to meet thee.</i>
Proximè urbem,	<i>next to the city.</i>

Adverbs of *diversity*, viz., aliter, secus, ante, post, are frequently joined to an ablative : as,

Paulo aliter,	<i>a little otherwise.</i>
Multo secus,	<i>much otherwise.</i>
Ante his diebus,	<i>before these days.</i>
Post multis annis,	<i>after many years.</i>

*Instar* and *ergo* govern a genitive : as,

Instar equi,	<i>as large as a horse.</i>
Vitæ ergo,	<i>for life's sake.</i>

*En* and *ecce* govern a nominative or accusative : as,

En puer <i>vel</i> puerum,	<i>behold the boy.</i>
Ecce puella <i>vel</i> puellam,	<i>behold the girl.</i>

## GOVERNMENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition in composition governs the same case as out of composition : as,

Alloquor te, 'I	<i>I speak to you.</i>
Egressus sum urbe,	<i>I set out from the city.</i>

*Tenus* and *versus* are placed after their cases : *tenus* with a plural, commonly follows a genitive : as,

Crurum <i>tenus</i> ,	<i>up to the legs.</i>
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*In* for *erga*, *contra*, *ad* and *supra*, governs an accusative : as,

In te,	<i>towards, or, against thee.</i>
In meridiem,	<i>towards the south.</i>
In filium,	<i>against a son.</i>

*Super* for *ultra* governs an accusative : as,  
 Super Britanos, *over the Britons.*

## GOVERNMENT OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions join words and sentences : as,

Pulvis et umbra sumus,	<i>we are dust and shade.</i>
Probitas laudatur et alget,	<i>honesty is praised and starves.</i>

The following conjunctions require the Indicative mood :—

An, ne, num, when interrogatives.	Quando,	<i>when, since.</i>
Ceu, <i>as.</i>	Quandoquidem,	}
Donec, <i>as long as.</i>	Quoniam,	
Dum, <i>whilst.</i>	Quanquam,	<i>although.</i>
Etsi, <i>although.</i>	Quin,	<i>why not.</i>
Perinde, <i>as.</i>	Quippe,	<i>for.</i>
Postquam, }	Tametsi,	<i>although.</i>
Posteaquam, }	Tanquam,	<i>as.</i>
Quasi, <i>as.</i>	Ut,	<i>how, since.</i>

The following require the Potential mood :—

An, ne num, when expressing doubt.	Quamvis,	<i>although.</i>
Ceu, <i>as if.</i>	Quasi,	<i>as if.</i>
Cum <i>since, although.</i>	Quin,	<i>but.</i>
Dum, }	Quippe, qui,	<i>as he.</i>
Dummodo, }	Quo,	<i>that.</i>
	Quoad,	<i>until.</i>
Etiamsi, <i>although.</i>	Si,	<i>although.</i>
Licet, <i>although.</i>	Tanquam,	<i>as if.</i>
Modo, <i>provided.</i>	Ut,	<i>that.</i>
Ne, <i>lest.</i>	Utinam,	<i>I wish.</i>
Perinde, acsi, <i>as if.</i>	Utpotecom,	<i>seeing that.</i>

The following may take either the Indicative or Potential:—

Antequam,	<i>before.</i>	Simul,	} . <i>as soon as.</i>
Donec <i>vel</i> dum,	<i>until.</i>	Simul ac,	
Priusquam,	<i>before.</i>	Simul atque,	
Quia <i>vel</i> quod,	<i>because.</i>	Simul ut,	
Quoad,	<i>as long as.</i>	Ubi,	<i>when.</i>

The following with a perfect or pluperfect take the Potential, but with any other tenses, the Indicative:—

Cum,	<i>when.</i>	Sin,	<i>but if.</i>
Ni, }	<i>unless.</i>	Si,	<i>but if.</i>
Nisi, }		Siquidem, }	

*Ne*, (not), generally takes the Potential, sometimes the Imperative: as,

Ne facias hoc, *vel* ne fac hoc,      *do not do this.*

*Quis*, *quæ*, *quid*, and all interrogatives signifying doubt, take the Potential; *quis vel qui*, *quæ*, *quid*, between verbs, take a Potential: as,

Nunc scio quid sit argentum,      *now I know what money is.*

## GOVERNMENT OF INTERJECTIONS.

*O*, *heu* and *proh*, take a nominative, accusative, or vocative: as,

O festus dies!	<i>O joyful day!</i>
Heu me infelicem!	<i>Ah wretched me!</i>
Proh sancte Jupiter!	<i>O sacred Jupiter!</i>

*Hei* and *væ* govern a dative: as,

Hei mihi!	<i>ah me!</i>
Væ mihi misero!	<i>wretched that I am!</i>

## RULES FOR LATIN ALLOCATION.

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Although an artificial allocation of words is not essential for the due translation of Latin authors, still it is of the first importance for the speaking or writing that language with elegance : the following rules therefore must be strictly observed :—

I.—Let the oblique cases stand in the beginning of a sentence ; a genitive case is often placed between the substantive and adjective, between the relative and antecedent, and also between the verb and nominative case ; and, in such case, the verb is placed at the end, having its adverb, if it has one, next before it.

II.—The genitive case is put before the substantive or adjective which governs it ; adjectives, particularly when of many syllables, are placed after the substantives which they qualify, and comparative and superlative adjectives are most gracefully placed towards the end of a sentence. A substantive governing a genitive case of another substantive, with which genitive an adjective agrees, is put between the adjective and substantive governed : as, “ *Cæsareæ clementia majestatis.*”

III.—The primitive pronouns must be placed between the possessive pronouns, and the substantives with which the possessives agree : as, “ *Offero meum tibi auxilium.*”

IV.—The vocative case, or the verbs *inquit* and *ait*, must not be placed at the beginning of a sentence. Words commencing or ending with vowels cause a hiatus : as, “ *Magna avi isti utilitas,*” and, if possible, other words beginning and ending with consonants should be put between.

V.—Words ending with the same consonants with which the next commence, discordantly meet : thus, “ *Ingens strepitus*” would be better placed “ *strepitus ingens.*”

VI.—Words terminating alike do not meet well together : as, “Magnarum miseriarum origo est ambitio;” such should be avoided by parting these words, or using other words in place of them.

In translating English into Latin, the Latin primitive should never be made use of in preference of another word of the same meaning : as, “natio” for “nation,” “com-mendo” for “to commend,” “salvatio” for “salvation,” “vexatio” for “vexation;” such translation is vicious and bad, unless there be no other, as in the case “tentatio” for “temptation.”

VII.—Sometimes the same English word may have various significations, and that even in the same discourse : thus,

A man marrying a woman, must be translated thus :

Uxorem duco, *I lead a wife ;*

A woman marrying a man is thus translated :

Nubo homini, *I marry a man :*

When a father, mother or friend gives a girl in marriage, it is expressed thus :

Dat pater aut mater nuptum, *the father, or mother, gives her to be married ;*

When relating to the priest, it is thus expressed :

Conjungo in matrimonium, *I join in marriage.*

It is evident that this one expression in English, must be made by four equivalent expressions in Latin. In this and many other cases, the pupil will be much deceived by depending merely on a Latin Dictionary ; for the perfect knowledge of the genius and style of the Latin language can only be acquired from an experienced and learned instructor.

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